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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 178. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MACVEAGH OR BUST.

John P. Hopkins Gives Out His Great Battle-Cry.

MUGWUMP FOR SENATOR.

Chicago's Mayor Stakes His Entire Political Future.

HE NAMES HIS OWN TERMS.

How the Warriors Are Battling in Springfield.

ALL HANGS ON THE TOGA FIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—"MacVeagh or Bust" is the motto on the flag which John P. Hopkins ran to the masthead today. John P. Hopkins didn't think this morning his candidate had a ghost of a chance. The surroundings were not propitious for the nomination of a silk-stocking as a candidate of the Democratic party in Illinois for the United States Senate. The countrymen wouldn't listen to the proposition, but Hopkins went in to make a fight. He has hazarded his political future on the cast of the die. Whether he will win remains to be seen.

John P. Hopkins is a bold, aggressive, daring man. He is venturesome and audacious even to the point of wickedness. He has made up his mind that now was his time and has engaged in one of the greatest battles Democracy ever knew in Illinois. He summoned Col. Donovan, Speaker Crafts, Thomas Gahan, John F. O'Malley, and a few other of his chosen friends, and he told them:

"I want Franklin MacVeagh nominated tomorrow."

The men, like the good soldiers they are, without doubting or questioning the feasibility of the command, sallied forth. They got the countrymen and into their ears they poured the tale of woe of the Democracy of Cook County. They spoke of MacVeagh's record as a citizen, of his latent ability as a statesman, and begged for all that was out that the hearts of countrymen soften towards the distinguished mugwump.

Early in the morning, without consulting any one as to his intentions, Mayor Hopkins went up to the telegraph office and telegraphed Franklin MacVeagh to come to Springfield on the first train. It was a "rush" message and it must have been delivered quickly in Chicago, for Franklin MacVeagh received it in time to get on the train that bore the Cook County Marching club to Springfield.

At Work on the Farmers.

All day long have Hopkins and his friends labored with the enemy. The countrymen have been wheedled and cajoled in MacVeagh's interest. Everything has been promised to everybody. The chosen friends of Col. Morrison, men who believe in Morrison as an idolator believes in his idols, were told authoritatively that Morrison could have the solid support of Cook County in the next State convention for the indorsement of the delegation from Illinois for the Presidency, in case MacVeagh received support from them. This, of course, was solacing to Morrison's friends. Col. Morrison does not want the Senatorial nomination this year, nor will he permit the use of his name in that connection. He does want Illinois to be behind him for the Presidental nomination of 1896, and his friends are well aware of that fact. This promise naturally had the effect of weakening the opposition to MacVeagh among the ruralists. Scores and scores of men said Mayor Hopkins knew the situation in Cook County better than any one else. If he thought the nomination of MacVeagh would strengthen the county and legislative tickets they would give their support to that proposition. But the State administration was obdurate. Gov. Altgeld said the other day he didn't relish the nomination of MacVeagh at all. He believed the best interests of the party would be subserved by the nomination of Mayor Hopkins himself. There never was a time Gov. Altgeld wavered in his allegiance to Hopkins and there never has been a time he favored the nomination of Gen. Black.

This afternoon, however, Gov. Altgeld experienced a change of heart. John P. Hopkins had several interviews with him during the day, and tonight the Governor is reported to have said MacVeagh's nomination might be the best thing under all the circumstances. Now a great many men in this convention were disposed to speak slightingly of the Chief Executive of the State. Some even went to the length of saying they did not favor an indorsement of the administration. The town was dull and dead. The delegates were walking about in a listless way, and nothing that could by any possibility be construed in the nature of enthusiasm was noticeable.

The "Boys" Were Wise.

Down the street came the Cook County Marching club, the only Democratic political organization in Illinois that had the pluck, the sand, or the money to come here in a representative way. The men were well uniformed and to their everlasting credit be it said, although they had barrels of beer on board the train, not one of them was under the influence of the beverage. They had a band of forty pieces and they had a drum corps of twenty, and they blew more music and better music and louder music than any band that has been in Springfield for two years. They came down the street and they set the country ablaze. The sight of Capt. Farrell and his able assistant, Paul Dasso, was enough to fire up the country delegates. The band and the club marched and counter-marched in front of the hotel and came to a halt. Capt. Farrell beckoned to Col. Wiggins and the Colonel went out to see what the Captain wanted.

"Send Mayor Hopkins out here, quick," said the Captain.

Col. Wiggins knew just where the Mayor was. He is a handy man in an emergency, and in a minute more John P. Hopkins stepped out on Sixth street. The club saluted him and the drum corps gave him a triple roll.

"Three cheers for the Mayor of Chicago," shouted Capt. Farrell. And they were given in the most lusty manner.

A second later and Mayor Hopkins, turning to Michael McInerny, said: "Come on, Mike," and the two fell in the parade just behind Capt. Farrell. With this the whole party, drum corps, band, and club, with Hopkins and McInerny at the head, went straightway to the Executive Mansion. There was no foolishness about these boys. They knew the proper thing to do was to go over there and pay their respects to the Chief Executive of the State.

Altgeld Was Pleased.

They made the trip, Gov. Altgeld was delighted, and he felt better toward MacVeagh than he did this morning. Then the countrymen got to thinking that Cook County was a good deal of a factor in the State after all. The demonstration quite carried them off their feet. The Penitentiary Commissioners, and the Railroad Commissioners, and all the other appointees of the State with few exceptions set themselves to howling for MacVeagh. This seemed to turn the tide.

Gen. Black's friends were conscious of the fact that the events of the late afternoon boded no good to their candidate. Ben Cable had a little caucus this morning with Congressmen Forman, Fithian, and some other friends, but the outlook was anything but cheerful to them. He feels tonight as if MacVeagh had the call. Unless the tide is stemmed in some unaccountable or unforeseen way Hopkins will achieve another victory. He has promised the earth to get it, but the indications are he will alight on his feet.

When Mr. MacVeagh arrived at the Leland at 5:20 o'clock in the company of Col. John S. Cooper, Congressman Durborow, and Charles S. Babcock, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Cook County Schools, he was met by Col. Donovan, Thomas Gahan, and Senator C. Porter Johnson, who immediately escorted them to the Hopkins rooms, the old Logan headquarters, where Mayor Hopkins cordially welcomed him and was soon in close conference with him. The Mayor showed him several telegrams he had received, presumbly one from Col. Morrison, who had agreed to give his countenance to the MacVeagh candidacy. Pens and ink and paper were sent for and Col. Donovan was installed as Secretary and arrangements were made at once for the fight tomorrow. Mr. MacVeagh said to a representative of THE TRIBUNE who called on him about this time:

In the Hands of His Friends.

"My friends called me here and I have come. I knew those friends were capable of

GEN. BLACK SHOWS MR. KELLY HOW THEY SHAKE IN WASHINGTON.

looking after my interests without my presence, and they have been working earnestly in my behalf. For myself I did not think it necessary to come, but I felt it was my duty to obey. I am a candidate for Senator, as the nominee of the Democratic party."

More than this Mr. MacVeagh did not say, for at this moment Senator Campbell and Representative Vance with a delegation of Egyptians called to confer with him and to tender him their support. All the evening several other representatives of Southern Illinois called and pledged their support to the millionaire grocer from Chicago.

While these events were transpiring some of the Cook County delegates, who are not cordial admirers of MacVeagh, were protesting considerably against the unit rule and asserting that had they the opportunity to do so, they would vote against Mr. MacVeagh. Among those who were thus outspoken was Senator Henry Bartling of the Sixth District. "But," he said, "there is nothing for me to do but protest. My vote will be cast for MacVeagh whether I like it or not." Andrew Welch of Aurora, who seems to have assumed charge of the Black forces with the able assistance of Quincy Browning of Benton, began to utilize these objections to the advantage of his candidate, and sent the protestants among the grangers over at the St. Nicholas. What effect this propaganda may have cannot be told at this time. One thing is plain at the present time, the MacVeagh forces are well organized, aggressive, and confident. On the other hand, the Black party does not seem to be well handled. It lacks cohesion, and, it might be said, leadership as well.

Starts with 362 Votes.

The MacVeagh men will start in the convention with 362 votes from Cook County. Only 170 votes are required from the country towns to give the Chicago mugwump a majority in the convention, while Gen. Black has to gather unto himself over 500 rural delegates. It does not seem probable

MR. CRAFTS TAKES THE MORNING AIR.

he will succeed. The Chicago delegation will in no event support Gen. Black. If MacVeagh fails the Cook County men will go bodily to Andy Hunter of Edgar County, at present Congressman-at-large from Illinois, and a willing and expedient candidate for Senator. At this time the scouts are out trying to get the 170 delegates from the country to land MacVeagh. They find crumbs of comfort in every quarter of the State. Tom Gahan seems to have gotten in his work among the other representatives of the State administration here tonight. Even Senator James R. Campbell of McLeansboro, who has up to this particular minute strenuously opposed the nomination of a candidate for the Senate in the State convention, is reconsidering his determination in that respect. He is friendly towards MacVeagh and has brought a number of delegates from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne, Wabash, and Effingham Counties into the MacVeagh headquarters, where they have been duly introduced to the distinguished mugwump. Mr. MacVeagh is explaining to these countrymen his views on the money question. Occasionally he strikes a snag in the person of some hard, hot-headed chap from the banks of the little Wabash, who wants all the silver the world can produce. Mr. MacVeagh is satisfied with the Cook County platform on the money proposition and thinks that ought to be good enough for everybody. In fact, this particular resolution seems to be satisfactory all around. Mr. MacVeagh is doing his best to cultivate the countrymen now, making himself gracious with every one. Particular attention is being paid to men that either have legislative nominations or expect them. These men are yanked into MacVeagh's room and after being properly presented to the novice in politics are given to understand in a low tone that their particular campaign will not be lacking in funds during the troubles preceding the November election.

Belief That MacVeagh Will Get It.

Though the country delegates stand out somewhat stubbornly against MacVeagh the impression gains that he will be nominated. At a caucus of the seven Chairmen of the Chicago districts, which Mayor Hopkins also attended, and with which Mr. MacVeagh himself conferred at 10 o'clock tonight, it was decided the distinguished Chicago mugwump should be placed in nomination by a coun-

DELOS P. PHELPS, CHAIRMAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

try delegate, the nomination seconded by Corporation Counsel Rubens, who has been summoned from Chicago expressly for that purpose, and by Col. Donovan. Hopkins is in charge of the MacVeagh candidacy and he says tonight his man will surely win. A diversion has been attempted by Judge Vincent of Chicago in behalf of Black, who has set up headquarters for the Waubansee club, of which he is an officer, in the interest of Black. But as Vincent is not a delegate from Cook County his diversion has not been seriously regarded. Of more serious consequence, however, is the protest of Congressman Springer, referred to elsewhere, against the MacVeagh candidacy in his speech of acceptance this evening. The Cook County delegation will have a conference in the Senate chamber tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when definite plans of action will be decided on.

It has been announced authoritatively that Ben Cable has declared for MacVeagh, and the probability of his nomination is of course greatly increased. It is now almost a certainty. The Black people are demoralized, but say they will fight it out to the end. Cable is working in consort with Chicago's Mayor.

Late tonight it was discovered there was a cave in one of the Cook County delegations and that a bolt might be organized. Eighteen delegates, mostly from the Sixth and Seventh Districts, are concerned in the matter, but as the unit rule governs the entire Cook County delegation it is not likely the cave will amount to anything.

Caleb Johnson of Whiteside County presided

"BRAD" DURFEE AND "AD" GOODRICH HAVE A WORD.

at the Black caucus late this evening. A resolution was offered pledging the party to favor the election of a Senator by direct vote of the people. The resolution was dropped. A substitute resolution favoring the naming of a candidate tomorrow was adopted.

BEWILDERED AS TO THE PLATFORM.

Leaders Are Wondering What Sort of a Patchwork Job Will Be Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—There is much bewilderment among the leaders as to the platform. The Committee on Resolutions has been partly made up already, the Cook County district having selected its members for the Committee on Resolutions. These are A. W. Green, Clayton E. Crafts, Lawrence P. Boyle, Ald. Thomas Gallagher, Dennis Considine, Lambert Tree, and John W. Lanehart. It is well understood that George W. Fithian will also be a member of the committee from his district and Charles W. Ladd a member from the Henry (Rock Island) district. Those men are here and have been discussing the situation. Fithian has a resolution on the silver question which runs as follows:

We are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money; we declare that this has for years been a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, and we denounce the Republican party for its constant and persistent efforts to demonetize silver and thus increase all public and private debts for the benefit of the foreign and domestic bondholders and brokers who seek by this legislation to add to their wealth.

This is practically the same platform adopted by the Cook County Democratic convention at the instance of Col. Henry F. Donovan. Mr. Crafts is committed to it and so are Boyle, Considine, Gallagher, Lanehart, and probably Green, but Judge Tree, who entertains more orthodox notions on the currency question, has a plank of his own, inclining toward the gold standard and euphoniously declaring for a greater and wider use of silver in international commerce, which he will offer as a substitute. Judge Tree's plan will hardly go, though it may be supported by Mr. Ladd and others. The statesmen seem to be in favor of unlimited currency. The prospect is that the views of Mr. Fithian and Col. Donovan will be reported to the convention for its indorsement. On other questions the committee will be rather conservative. Any attempt to indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland as a whole will be opposed. The friends of the President here are surprisingly few in number and every one of Grover's adherents is one of the pap-suckers of the administration. You can count them all on the fingers of one hand. The melancholy Mize, Collector of Internal Revenue, the expounder of the Constitution; Delos P. Phelps, Subtreasurer at Chicago; United States Marshals Brinton and Arnold, and the Springfield Postmaster make up the outfit. It is about as much as a man's life is worth to urge the ruralists to an indorsement of the national administration.

It is just within the possibilities, however, that the national administration will receive a crabwise indorsement for the repeal of the Federal election law, for which Congress is entitled to the credit. There won't be anything of the nature of "we point with pride to" in the platform as far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned. The House of Representatives will be spoken kindly of, out of respect of the presence of Forman and Fithian, but the Senate is liable to be flayed alive, and there will be hardly a word of compliment to spare for John M. Palmer, though his secretary is here today trying to work up some sentiment in his behalf. The chances are the State administration will be indorsed. Some of the Democrats who did not get office under Gov. Altgeld are disposed to criticise the Governor, but he has a pretty firm grip on his party and is in control of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Cook County statesmen want the platform touched up so as to help them in Chicago particularly. Some weeks ago a lot of holdover Democratic Senators assembled here in Springfield and laid out a line of propositions which they thought should be incorporated in the State platform. They wanted in the first place a plank which declared in favor of the consolidation of town organizations in Chicago, oblivious of the fact that there is a law on the statute book now providing for the consolidation when the people so desire. This, of course, would centralize the power of the town officers in Chicago, because there would be but one Assessor, one Collector, and one Town Clerk. It might give the Democrats an unlimited power. It is probable the committee will declare in favor of a constitutional convention to facilitate the scheme of Tammanyizing the State, and the Cook County members will urge a resolution in favor of legislation for abolishing grade crossings, this by way of compliment to the Mayor of Chicago. In fact the platform, as far as it refers to "local issues," will be a mere paraphrase of Col. Donovan's Cook County platform.

PICKS OWEN SCOTT AS CHAIRMAN.

State Central Committee Holds a Session to Perfect Arrangements.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The State Central committee met at the St. Nicholas in the morning to perfect the ar-

SENATOR DUNCAN IN MEDITATION.

rangements for the convention. With great solemnity Owen Scott was selected Temporary Chairman of the convention and "Jimmy" Strain as Secretary. Dennis J. Hogan's right-hand man, William Reed of Geneva, was made Sergeant-at-Arms. Dennis Hogan thinks there never was such a man as Bill Reed, and he is probably correct in this opinion. A committee was appointed to hunt up a clergyman to open the exercises with an appropriate prayer. The distribution of tickets was commenced at 8 o'clock tonight, and at 12 o'clock tomorrow the exercises will begin. A number of the committeemen went over to the State House to see how the hall looked. They found the Secretary of State and his chief janitor, Charley McBride, had done the best they could under the circumstances. The floor had been boarded over from side to side until its surface was level, thus accommodating the delegates. The decorations were of a typical convention order, no end of bunting and national colors. Immediately over the Speaker's stand was a huge star, draped in flags, and on the star was a portrait of Gov. Altgeld.

MAKE UP OF THE STATE TICKET.

Henry Raab Will Be Asked to Take a Renomination—Other Candidates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Little attention has been paid to the make-up of the State ticket. The politicians have been looking around to find available candidates and have been rather unsuccessful. This evening it was given out that Henry Raab, Superintendent of Public Instruction, might accept a renomination. It is probable the honor will be tendered him. Mr. Raab is not in Springfield, but his assistant, Mr. Kirk, is made to say he thinks his chief will accept. Carter H. Harrison having declined for the Treasurership, and Peter Kiolbassa being out of the question, it is probable the nomination for this office will go to B. J. Claggett of Mc-

"ANDY" WELCH FLOATING A BOOM.

Lean County. The nomination of both candidates will be made by acclamation. It is the intention of the Cook County delegation to present the name of Mrs. Potter Palmer for one of the University Trustees, and her nomination will doubtless be made by acclamation. Some have been suggesting the propriety of naming Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, but the Hopkins following is for Mrs. Palmer.

STATESMEN WHO ARE IN FOR A FRAY

They Are Lining Up and Before They Leave Will Make an Impression.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The thunderstorm and accompanying deluge of rain last night seemed to add, if possible, to the height of the temperature. The crowd last night was exceedingly small. In all the city there were not 100 strangers. Some folks even said the assemblage wasn't going to amount to much. Trades people and others who usually reap pecuniary benefit from meetings of this character were grievously disappointed. Springfield is essentially a convention city and possesses a great many requisites to make affairs of this character unequivocal successes. Large stocks of beer had been laid in by saloonkeepers, and in front of the "thirst parlors" were branches of trees, placed there to inspire one with the belief that the day wasn't hot. The morning trains brought their full quota of visitors. A whole train load of sleepers came down on the Alton road, and by breakfast time the hotels were pretty well filled up with delegates and the friends of aspirants, active and silent, for Senatorial honors. Mayor Hopkins and Railroad Commissioner Gahan registered at the Leland at 7 o'clock. After breakfast Mayor Hopkins went over to the Capitol, where he had a long talk with Gov. Altgeld. Then he drove to the St. Nicholas, where he met Congressmen Forman and Fithian. Col. Donovan bestirred himself quite early, and after he had had his morning meal he went out to view the beauties of Camp Lincoln. The Colonel looked over the camp, paying particular attention to the rifle range, and expressed himself greatly gratified with the improvements.

All through the morning hours the town was filled up with people. Politicians were pouring in now. Senator James R. Campbell of Hamilton arrived with a band of patriots, and at his heels was Senator Reed Greene of

HANK CARMODY HOLDS FORTH.

Cairo with the delegation from Alexander County. The delegates from Jackson County got in in advance of their spokesman, Lieut.-Gov. Gill, who will make his appearance later on tonight. Thomas Emmett Merritt of Marion came along, together with a lot of friends of Congressman Forman and the delegation from Clinton County. Penitentiary Commissioners Choisser, Kramer, and Schneider, together with Warden James G. Baker of the Chester institution, came in the gray of dawn. Railroad Commissioner Cantrell was there too. The delegation from St. Clair, headed by Gus Koerner and Representative Snyder, came in at noon. William R. Prickett of Edwardsville came with the delegation from Mason County. John Beard brought the delegates from Vermilion County. Thomas B. Carson of Champaign got in late last night, but didn't begin to make himself numerous until this morning, when he had something to say not complimentary to the national administration.

From the Sixteenth.

Fithian's friends from all over the Sixteenth District came in great numbers and began begging the delegates from other parts of the State to favor the insertion of a free silver plank in the platform. Edward S. Wilson of Olney registered at the Leland. Mr. Wilson served with great credit to his personal self as State Treasurer once, and immediately upon the termination of his official career in this capacity went home, and hasn't been in Sangamon County since. Benjamin T. Cable rolled out of the sleeper down at the Alton station and made his way with all speed to the Leland, where he was joined by a number of friends from Northwestern Illinois. Caleb C. Johnson of Whiteside County came all the way from Jamestown, N. D., to attend this convention. Caleb is the receiver of a "busted" bank up in that country, and thought he ought to come down here and do something for the administration. James McNamara of Freeport early found his way into Mr. Black's headquarters and remained the greater part of the day. Judge Lambert Tree spent the better part of his day in mapping out some material for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions. Brig.-Gen. Andrew Welch came down from Aurora and with him were Luther Dearborn and ever so many more Democrats. The Cook County contingent was represented by a number of statesmen, notably Chief Grain Inspector Bunker, Judge Adams A. Goodrich of Jerseyville and Chicago, Judge William A. Vincent, and Michael McInerney, proud and haughty. The statesmen came from all over Illinois, and among the number were a great many ex-members of the Legislature and others who hope to break into the House and Senate by fall. The oldest and, about the liveliest delegate is from Peoria County in the person of Joseph Collier, now in his 78th year, who has retired from business and lives on a bluff overlooking the City of Peoria.

There Thirty-four Years Ago.

"I haven't been in Springfield before," said Uncle Joe, "since 1860, just thirty-four years ago. I came here on that occasion as a delegate to the convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas as the candidate for the Democratic party of Illinois for the Presidency of the United States. The convention was held in the building up in the public square now used as a courthouse. It was then the seat of government for the State. Mr. Douglas stopped at one of the hotels on one of the corners. I believe it was called the American. I well remember the house. It was a frame structure, and was considered as near perfection as a hotel could be in those days. A bigger crowd was present then than will be tomorrow, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. I well remember how Mr. Douglas looked, nor will I forget the impression his personal appearance and the magnificent speech he made on that day made upon me. Aside from the court-house I do not recognize a building in the city. It's all new to me, and it's all strange to me. I haven't seen a single soul here today that was in that convention, one man excepted. There was a man from over in Christian County who came to that convention as a delegate when he was scarcely of age. He came up and spoke to me a while ago and recognized me. I remember him, although he was nothing but a boy when I last saw him. There is much in Gen. Black's appearance that reminds me of Senator Douglas. They are the same build and the same style of man. Senator Douglas was an

JOSEPH MARTIN SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

active, aggressive statesman, and I see the same qualities in Gen. Black."

The limited train on the Alton brought in a distinguished party of hot, dusty, perspiring statesmen. Owen Scott of Bloomington, who will be the Temporary Chairman of the convention, was probably the most prominent man in the party. In speaking of these momentous and troublous times and the great issues which confront Democracy Mr. Scott said:

"Well, I shall not repeat the mistake of my friend Williams, made two years ago, by in-

Continued on eleventh page.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with south winds.

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BLOW OPEN A CAR AND GET $1,200.

Daring Work of Train Robbers in Georgia—Bloodhounds After Them.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26.—Train No. 6 of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, from Thomasville, due to arrive at 7 this morning, was held up this side of Homerville at 1:30 a. m. by six masked men. The safe in the express car was robbed of its contents, $1,222 in cash. Two of the men boarded the train at Homerville, concealing themselves behind the tender. As soon as it started they climbed over the tender, covered the engineer and firemen with pistols, and told Engineer Jenkins to stop when ordered. A mile from Homerville the order was given and the train brought to a standstill. The door of the express car was blown off with dynamite. The messenger was stunned. When he came to he was looking into the barrel of a pistol. When told to open the safe he did so, taking the package out, as ordered. Having secured the booty the robbers got on the engine, made the fireman uncouple it from the cars, and then compelled both engineer and fireman to leave it. Then they ran the engine up to a point in the woods near Argyle, eleven miles from the scene of the robbery, where they left it and took to the woods. Sheriff Hurst, with a posse and a pack of hounds, is in pursuit. The officials believe the posse has the right trail and that the robbers will be captured. The robbers did not enter the mail car nor any of the passenger coaches, their only apparent object being to secure the money in the express car. The passengers were considerably alarmed for the time being. No one was hurt.

BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

Reception in Honor of the Visiting Representatives of the Order.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel last night the Cook County Cabinet of the National Union gave a reception and banquet in honor of the visiting representatives to the Assembly of the State of Illinois. Two hundred and fifty persons attended. They were welcomed in the parlors of the hotel, where half an hour was spent in conversation. The banquet was served in the grand dining-room. At 9 o'clock President Leo Canman rapped for order and made an address of welcome. He was followed by W. P. McCabe, F. N. Gage, F. H. Scott, and M. P. Brady, who spoke on subjects interesting to the National Union. The evening closed with dancing, music for which was furnished by Rosenbecker's orchestra.

There Thirty-four Years Ago.

"I haven't been in Springfield before," said Uncle Joe, "since 1860, just thirty-four years ago. I came here on that occasion as a delegate to the convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas as the candidate for the Democratic party of Illinois for the Presidency of the United States. The convention was held in the building up in the public square now used as a courthouse. It was then the seat of government for the State. Mr. Douglas stopped at one of the hotels on one of the corners. I believe it was called the American. I well remember the house. It was a frame structure, and was considered as near perfection as a hotel could be in those days. A bigger crowd was present then than will be tomorrow, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. I well remember how Mr. Douglas looked, nor will I forget the impression his personal appearance and the magnificent speech he made on that day made upon me. Aside from the court-house I do not recognize a building in the city. It's all new to me, and it's all strange to me. I haven't seen a single soul here today that was in that convention, one man excepted. There was a man from over in Christian County who came to that convention as a delegate when he was scarcely of age. He came up and spoke to me a while ago and recognized me. I remember him, although he was nothing but a boy when I last saw him. There is much in Gen. Black's appearance that reminds me of Senator Douglas. They are the same build and the same style of man. Senator Douglas was an

JOSEPH MARTIN SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

active, aggressive statesman, and I see the same qualities in Gen. Black."

The limited train on the Alton brought in a distinguished party of hot, dusty, perspiring statesmen. Owen Scott of Bloomington, who will be the Temporary Chairman of the convention, was probably the most prominent man in the party. In speaking of these momentous and troublous times and the great issues which confront Democracy Mr. Scott said:

"Well, I shall not repeat the mistake of my friend Williams, made two years ago, by in-

Continued on eleventh page.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with south winds.

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BLOW OPEN A CAR AND GET $1,200.

Daring Work of Train Robbers in Georgia—Bloodhounds After Them.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26.—Train No. 6 of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, from Thomasville, due to arrive at 7 this morning, was held up this side of Homerville at 1:30 a. m. by six masked men. The safe in the express car was robbed of its contents, $1,222 in cash. Two of the men boarded the train at Homerville, concealing themselves behind the tender. As soon as it started they climbed over the tender, covered the engineer and firemen with pistols, and told Engineer Jenkins to stop when ordered. A mile from Homerville the order was given and the train brought to a standstill. The door of the express car was blown off with dynamite. The messenger was stunned. When he came to he was looking into the barrel of a pistol. When told to open the safe he did so, taking the package out, as ordered. Having secured the booty the robbers got on the engine, made the fireman uncouple it from the cars, and then compelled both engineer and fireman to leave it. Then they ran the engine up to a point in the woods near Argyle, eleven miles from the scene of the robbery, where they left it and took to the woods. Sheriff Hurst, with a posse and a pack of hounds, is in pursuit. The officials believe the posse has the right trail and that the robbers will be captured. The robbers did not enter the mail car nor any of the passenger coaches, their only apparent object being to secure the money in the express car. The passengers were considerably alarmed for the time being. No one was hurt.

BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

Reception in Honor of the Visiting Representatives of the Order.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel last night the Cook County Cabinet of the National Union gave a reception and banquet in honor of the visiting representatives to the Assembly of the State of Illinois. Two hundred and fifty persons attended. They were welcomed in the parlors of the hotel, where half an hour was spent in conversation. The banquet was served in the grand dining-room. At 9 o'clock President Leo Canman rapped for order and made an address of welcome. He was followed by W. P. McCabe, F. N. Gage, F. H. Scott, and M. P. Brady, who spoke on subjects interesting to the National Union. The evening closed with dancing, music for which was furnished by Rosenbecker's orchestra.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY OF AN OFFICER.

Serious Complaint Is Made by the Rev. N. G. Axtell of Evanston.

The Rev. N. G. Axtell, a retired Methodist preacher of North Evanston, made complaint last night at the meeting of the Evanston City Council against Police Officer Lawrence McCarthy, charging him with having cruelly beaten his son, Edward Axtell, 16 years old, with his club, and dragging him to the police station. Then he took him before Justice McConnell and secured the imposition of a $10 fine. The matter was referred to the Committee on Police for investigation.

HE FINDS A $2,000 PEARL IN A CLAM.

Policeman Neuschaffer Makes a Lucky Haul on a Small Investment.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Policeman Neuschaffer bought forty clams for 25 cents of a street vender and took them home. Opening one of the bivalves he found a pearl weighing sixty-five grains, perfect in form and composition. It is symmetrical, about the size of a thumb nail, and is pronounced one of the largest clam pearls ever discovered. A jeweler in Maiden Lane estimated its value at $2,000.

SIOUX LEAVE THEIR RESERVATION.

They Wanted to Go Visiting—Indian Police in Close Pursuit.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 26.—A number of Lower Brule Sioux Indians concluded that they wished to visit their brethren at the lower agencies, so they left their reservation without the necessary permission. A strong force of Indian police is now in close pursuit, and will force them to return to their reservation.

DISCUSS GRIEVANCES AGAINST ALTON.

Joint Meeting of All the Committees Held at Bloomigton, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—A joint meeting of all the Grievance committees of the Chicago and Alton road is in session here. The railway trainmen and conductors held a joint meeting later. All the meetings were secret.

VETOES THE BELL TELEPHONE BILL.

Company Will Not Be Allowed to Increase Its Stock to $50,000,000.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—Gov. Greenhalge has vetoed the bill to allow the American Bell Telephone company to increase its capital stock to $50,000,000.

Dies from the Effect of Iced Water.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 26.—[Special.]—Miss Teresa Gramer of this city died last night from the effects of drinking three glasses of iced water while she was overheated.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Caleb Godley, a mulatto, was hanged by a mob at Bowling Green, Ky.

The Four Seasons Hotel at Middleboro, Ky., has been forced to close its doors.

Mrs. Betsy Smith was found guilty at Des Moines, Ia., of poisoning her husband.

J. C. Seasbats & Co., a dry goods firm of Louisville, Ky., failed yesterday for $60,000.

George Donald, a brakeman, and Henry Meyers, a negro, were killed in a freight wreck near Sunlow, W. Va.

LAST EDITION.

TIE UP THE CENTRAL

Serious Strike Begun by the Night Switchmen.

DEBS' MEN TAKE A HAND.

Switchtenders and Switch Tower Operators Also Quit Work.

SEVERAL TRAINS STOPPED.

Fears Expressed That All Traffic Will Be Paralyzed Today.

PULLMAN BOYCOTT HANGING FIRE.

The Illinois Central railway from Chicago to Homewood is in the hands of its enemy—the American Railway Union. If the expectations of the leaders of the labor organization are realized the service of the road will be paralyzed today and not a train, either through, suburban, or freight, will leave or enter the city. Last night the boycott against Pullman cars turned into a strike against the railroad company, the switchmen going out at 8 o'clock.

know how the men feel. They are not in sympathy with the movement. We are so confident of the outcome that the Pennsylvania road has not considered special defensive measures. We believe the regularly delegated authorities are equal to the emergency. There may be hitches for a few days, but that will be all. We have not had a particle of trouble in our yards and have every assurance that our switchmen will be loyal."

During the time of the blockade Michigan Central trains passed several times, the gates being swung by some one of the strikers. As the Wagner cars passed by they were greeted by the crowd with shouts of: "Those are the cars to run. They're all right," and similar expressions. The passengers in the Pullman cars were advised by the crowd that they might as well decide to travel in a common coach, as no more Pullman cars would be allowed to pass Grand Crossing.

At Kensington and Burnside no trouble occurred, though groups of Pullman strikers and American Railway Union men assembled at each place.

TRAINS MAY NOT MOVE TODAY.

Illinois Central Officials Fear the Strike Will Be Effective.

Not a train on the Illinois Central road, either through or suburban, will leave Chicago this morning. Such was the expectation expressed by officials of the road at midnight last night. Vice-President Harahan, Supt. Sullivan, Trainmaster Whalen, and Dispatcher Dunning were all in the depot when news came that trains were tied up at Grand Crossing. Then came the news that the force of switchmen at the freight yards at the foot of Randolph street had turned over their keys and walked out and taken a number of switchtenders with them. A few moments later a dispatch arrived saying that the switchmen at the freight yards at Fordham had quit work. Altogether there were seventy-five men, the officials said. Not a man was left at either place, and necessarily the freight service was abandoned.

Anxious for the Dubuque Train.

Anxious glances were cast at the switchmen in the depot engaged in making up trains. The last one due to leave was the Dubuque passenger, whose leaving time was 11:35 o'clock. It was made up promptly and pushed back into the station, with one Pullman car attached. Suburban trains clanged through the station and a Michigan Central train moved up while the Dubuque passenger was waiting. Just before it started a delegation of towermen called on Signal Engineer Dillingham and told him the towermen would quit at midnight. There would not be a train moving in the morning, they told him. Engineers would go with the strikers, they said.

Dillingham walked down the long steps leading to the platform and joined a group composed of Trainmaster Dunning and half a dozen minor officials. The towers of the road are four in number. They are located at the Twelfth Street Station, Fortieth street, Forty-third street, and Sixty-seventh street. From the towers the complicated interlocking switch system of the terminal is controlled.

"The men have been on the night shift of forty men will go," said Trainmaster Dunning. "I suppose the day men want to go to work, but I doubt that the engineers will go. It is not likely trains will be moved in the morning. We won't attempt to do anything in the way of hiring men to-night, but we shall get to work in the morning. The country is full of first-class railway men who are idle. I had to let 150 go after the World's Fair because there was no work for them. I have letters from many of them every week."

Making Up the Central Express.

The Illinois Central express which leaves at 3 a. m. carries mail but no Pullman cars. Arrangements were made at midnight to get that train out. Dillingham and several other officials arranged to make it up in the yards and then ride down to each tower and throw the switches. It was not expected there would be any interference with the train.

"The strikers won't meddle with the mails and the government," said an official.

There were 50 cars of coal for people at the Randolph and Van Buren street suburban stations of the Illinois Central at midnight. The "gas trains," as they are called by the road employés, did not go out or come in after 11:30 o'clock, and the people who were bound for South Chicago looked up and down the tracks in the pairing for the glimmer of a headlight. There were three suburban trains which failed entirely to make connections. They were the 10:30 Blue Island, the 11:30 Blue Island, and the 12 o'clock train to South Chicago. They were caught "coming and going" at Roseland, Morgan Park and Pullman streets, and there they staid, because the signalsmen had gone out.

After the switchmen struck the only man at work at the Randolph Street Station was Foreman Arndt, who put together such trains as the company was able to start. At midnight only one engine was in the yard at the street yards. The steam was down and a half dozen of the road employés sat on a pile of boards and discussed the situation.

An Engineer Explains the Case.

An engineer explained things as follows: "It's just this way. The American Railway Union has turned a trick on the Illinois Central. The union holds all the good cards just now. The Illinois Central is the best organized road in the country. We are with the American Railway Union—that is, the switchmen, switchtenders, and tower men—and there are a good many engineers and firemen in it, too. The engineers and firemen are willing to work with the yardmaster and trainmen, but if the road attempts to run in any 'scabs' we will all quit and then there will be trouble."

"The men are acting for themselves," said Secretary Keliher late last night, "if they are stopping trains and preventing traffic. Those who belong to the American Railway Union know what their duty to their organization is, and if they can help the cause of the Pullman village employés I cannot see that it matters much whether it is a suburban train or a through train that is stalled. If the railroad companies insist on handling Pullman cars they will be tied up."

SEVEN TRAINS ARE STALLED.

Michigan Fast Mail, New Orleans Limited, and Five Suburbans Stopped.

At 1 o'clock this morning the fast mail on the Michigan Central, the New Orleans limited, and five suburban trains were stalled at Forty-third street. Half an hour later Supt. Gillingham entered the switch tower, threw the switches, and the trains reached town an hour later.

In a small way the switchmen of the Chicago and Kansas City road undertook to enforce the boycott order last evening. They made up the train scheduled to leave the Grand Central Depot, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, but left it standing down in the yards some distance away from the depot. Yardmaster Knowlton and the road crew had to go out with an engine and back the train down to the depot.

BOYCOTT TO BE IN FORCE TODAY.

Leaders of the Union Perfecting Their Plan of Campaign.

The Executive committee of the American Railway Union was in session nearly all day. President Debs said the boycott so far as Chicago was concerned would not be in operation until today. "We do not wish," he said, "to interfere with trains that are already made up. To stop their making up is our object, and that we will do tomorrow." Reports given out later by the spokesman of the Board of Directors were to the effect that the switchmen on all city lines were in full accord with the boycott and would act today in accordance with any orders the heads of the union might see fit to issue. Word was sent to the switchmen at all the yards that a meeting of the Executive committee would be held at 9 o'clock this morning, and that from that meeting orders would issue which should decide their course during the day.

An uncomfortable feeling was manifested yesterday afternoon when it became known that the Illinois Central had two men ready to take every place that might be vacated by striking switchmen or by switchmen who might refuse to obey orders.

The officials of the union said yesterday that under no circumstances would cars containing passengers be interfered with. "We wish," said one of the directors, "to prevent the cars from being sent into the depots. Our work is to be done in the yards. Then the passengers, finding no Pullmans for them, may make other arrangements for means of travel."

Debs States His Views.

President Debs and Vice-President Howard insisted that there could by no chance be a failure in the boycott today. "The switchmen," said President Debs, "are with us and will obey the orders that we issue tomorrow morning. Our object is primarily to prevent the running of Pullman cars over the great through lines. If we can bring them to terms we will have no trouble with the smaller roads. The roads we are after are the Illinois Central, the Northern and the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Wisconsin Central."

Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers telegraphed: "The rules of our order will not allow us to cooperate with you. We blame Pullman for refusal to arbitrate differences."

John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers, telegraphed that his union would assist the boycott by every legitimate means in its power.

Chief Seargent was wired for an expression of his position and that of the Firemen's Brotherhood, but he was not at home. An answer is expected today.

The General Managers of the railroads that may be affected by the boycott met yesterday afternoon and agreed to stand by one another.

EXCITEMENT IN RAILWAY YARDS.

Big Crowds Assemble, Expecting to Witness Sensational Developments.

Until the afternoon trains departed there was a good deal of stir and excitement at the Twelfth and Polk Street Depots. Crowds assembled at both places, but the presence of large forces of police served to keep them quiet and orderly. Boycotting was to have started on the Illinois Central. But those who were expected to open the ball failed. As the New Orleans limited, a vestibuled train which leaves Chicago for the Crescent City at 1:35 p. m., was the first train hauling Pullman cars to go out after the boycott order went into effect it was expected the switchmen would decline to handle the Pullman cars in making it up. But they didn't. Then the question was would Jim Smith, the engineer, take it out? At 1 o'clock Jim Smith slowly ran his engine down to the south end of the train shed and stopped. Vice-President Harahan, General Superintendent Sullivan, and other officials of the road were present, mixing with the crowd and talking to their men. They were well prepared, so Mr. Harahan said, to meet any emergency that might arise. A sufficient number of policemen were stationed in the depot to prevent an attack being made upon the train.

The limited as it stood ready to leave was composed of a baggage car, an express car, three day coaches, and one Pullman. The coaches and the Pullman were fairly well filled with passengers. Ten minutes before the gong was to sound Engineer Smith backed his machine up against the end of the express car and hooked on.

Crowd Is Disappointed.

"It is all over," exclaimed the disappointed spectators. "There will be no trouble today."

"No, but look out for tomorrow," shouted a roughly-clad young man. "I can tell you that not a Pullman car will be touched by any switchmen in these yards tomorrow."

Promptly on schedule time the limited pulled away on its long journey to the South.

The Sioux City express, which had a Pullman sleeper attached, was to follow the limited in twenty-five minutes. The train was not interfered with, and it, too, pressed on in fine style. The union's committee went back to headquarters to report that no cars had been stopped.

Then the crowd moved over into the yards of the Western Indiana Terminal company. The Tweifth street viaduct was black with people. At Taylor street and on the crossing an immense throng pushed against the guards and platforms.

Policemen Out in Force.

Forty bluecoats patroled the sheds and yards. The Erie and Grand Trunk trains scheduled to leave at 2:55 and 3:10 p. m. had been made up before noon, therefore in that regard the trainmasters were one ahead of the switchmen. They could not refuse to handle Pullman cars before 12 o'clock. The Nashville limited on the Eastern Illinois, although not due to leave until 4:30, was also made up and run onto its track in the depot before the hour appointed for the boycott. It was said that the terminal switchmen, all of whom belong to the union, would certainly strike, but they decided to wait for further orders from President Debs before doing anything. The Erie was the first to go out. It started on time, with four Pullman sleepers attached. The Grand Trunk train, with three Pullmans in it, went fifteen minutes later. Neither was up to time. Policemen, company detectives, and agents were stationed on the engines and platforms between the cars until the trains got through the yards. No attempts were made by switchmen to uncouple any of the cars.

From the Polk street station four trains left during the evening, which were made up with Pullman cars as usual and which passed through the district of the strikers without any misadventure. These were the Chicago and Erie, No. 5, which left at 5 p. m.; the Chicago and Erie, No. 12, at 8:05 p. m.; the Monon, No. 3, at 8:32 p. m.; and the Wabash, No. 55, at 10:30. At midnight inquiries at the depot elicited the information that no disturbances whatever had occurred on any of the lines centering here. The incoming train of the Wabash, No. 53, due at 10:05, came in a few minutes late through ordinary causes.

EASTERN ROADS FEAR NO TROUBLE.

Belief Entertained That the Boycott Will Not Extend to New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—No particular trouble is expected on the Eastern roads on account of the boycott of the Pullman cars. Most of the railroad's employés in the East are affiliated with the various brotherhoods and, while they are generally in sympathy with the members of the Western organization, are not directly concerned in the strike and boycott. It is quite likely, however, that when the 100 cars leaving Jersey City daily reach Chicago or points West they will get side-tracked.

District Superintendent Gibbons of the Pullman Palace Car company at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City said today that there was not the slightest reason to fear trouble in the handling of the Pullman cars.

The Southern and Western trains both on the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley roads all left on time and with the necessary dining cars, coaches, and sleepers.

Seventy Pullman cars leave the Pennsylvania depot daily. At the Erie depot Pullman cars were attached to all the through trains as usual, and the officers said they had no fear that the strike will interfere with their trains at this end of the road. They said none of their employés is identified with the American Railway Union. At the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western depot and at the Jersey Central railroad Pullman cars were attached to all through trains scheduled to draw them, and there was nothing to indicate impending trouble.

PULLMAN CAR TAKEN FROM A TRAIN.

Debs' Men Obey Orders at Raton, N. M., in a Determined Way.

RATON, N. M., June 26.—[Special.]—As a result of instructions issued by the American Railway Union today a committee stationed itself at the Santa Fé depot here and upon the arrival of the east-bound limited express cut out Pullman car Ghent from the train. The officers of the division have ordered the train held here until further orders, notwithstanding that it is a mail train.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, speaking of the Pullman boycott today, said that his organization had no counection with the American Railway Union whatever and would therefore not be affected in any manner by the same. He declined to make a prediction as to the result of the boycott.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—[Special.]—It is generally believed here both by railroad men and members of the American Railway Union that no radical move will be made in the Twin Cities for several days. Members of the union are inclined to the belief that the matter will be settled in Chicago. Everything is quiet tonight.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—President Debs of the American Railway Union appealed today to the great railroad brotherhoods for help to sustain the boycott against the Pullman cars. Debs telegraphed to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with headquarters here, asking for their cooperation and the presence of Grand Master Wilkinson and a conference to be held in Chicago. Mr. Wilkinson is not here, but W. A. Sheahan, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, declined. The brotherhood people say the time for a conference was before the boycott was ordered. Mr. Sheahan says the brotherhood officials have no authority to order the men out without first obtaining from them through their Grievance committees and lodges their consent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—[Special.]—St. Louis switchmen in the brotherhood will handle the Pullman cars until Grand Master Wilkinson tells them not to do so. As nine-tenths of the switchmen here belong to the brotherhood any action by the American Railway Union Switchmen would cut little figure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—Dispatches from Chippewa Falls, Wis., La Crosse, Wis., and Mandan, N. D., state that all trains pulled out carrying Pullman cars without any interference. No strike orders have been received.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—An order was received at Superior this afternoon from Debs ordering the American Railway Union men to refuse to handle Pullman cars. A train on the Omaha road at 11 o'clock tonight left with a Pullman, the engine being coupled to the train by the Superintendent and yardmaster. Trouble is feared, as there are several union men on the train.

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—Supt. Smith of the Pullman company thinks the boycott instituted by the A. R. U. will have little effect in this territory. So far no formal move has been made in the matter. Nearly all the railways operating in Colorado own about two-thirds interest in the Pullman cars in use on the lines.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—The manager of the Pullman shops in Ludlow, Ky., posted a notice that all striking employés who do not report for work will be discharged. Twenty-eight of the strikers returned under that notice and resumed work.

BATTLE ROYAL IS ON IN MICHIGAN.

Forces of Don Dickinson and Congressman Whiting Locked in Conflict.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—It seems probable tonight that the battle royal expected between the forces of Don M. Dickinson and Congressman Whiting in the Democratic State convention Thursday will be on. The delegates elected in the Eastern Michigan counties last week were mostly Dickinson men. This week the Western Michigan counties have pronounced bitterly against the Dickinson method of dispensing Federal patronage through a board of "referees," as the political lieutenants whom Mr. Dickinson selected as his secret representatives in this part of the State are styled. It is certain the convention will be almost equally divided between the two factions. There is accumulating evidence tonight that Mr. Dickinson is preparing to get out of his close quarters by a adroit flank movement. The plan is to disavow all connection with the hated "referee" system and throw the "referees" overboard to their fate.

Facts About the Landis Deal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—Last week at a meeting of prominent Republicans of the Tenth District a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Republican voters of the district, giving the facts concerning the Hammond convention, when a majority of the delegates "without warrant" instructed for the nomination. It is shown by affidavits that the vote of White County was given as cast by the Chairman of the delegation, who was a Landis man. It is also shown that Landis staid over night with a delegate who was instructed for Judge Johnson by a vote of 102 to 2, to vote for him, and at the convention that delegate was for Landis. Also that a Johnson delegate from Cass County was threatened with personal violence if he attended the convention. A new convention will be held July 9.

Maine Democrats Name a Ticket.

LEWISTON, Me., June 26.—At the Democratic State convention today Charles F. Johnson of Waterville was nominated for Governor. Among the resolutions adopted were one of sympathy for France, another favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote, the disapproval of the importation of foreign laborers by corporations, the limitation of the hours of labor for women, and the indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Vermont Populists State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 26.—At the Populist State convention held here today the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Thomas S. McGinnis; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry W. Conre; Secretary of State, A. L. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. Walter S. Curtis; Auditor of Accounts, Charles S. Lewis. The convention adopted the Omaha platform.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Name.	Politics.
17th Illinois	William M. Springer	Dem.
2d Missouri	R. H. McElreath	Dem.
13th Missouri	James D. Fox	Dem.

WANT IT TO GO OVER THE VETO.

Sunday Rest Advocates Pass Resolutions Condemning Mayor Hopkins.

Sunday rest advocates met in Central Music Hall last night and resolved to carry on the agitation for the passage of the ordinance recently vetoed by Mayor Hopkins. A resolution formally requesting the Mayor to reconsider his veto was adopted, as well as another calling upon the City Council to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto if he remained obdurate. The meeting was presided over by R. J. Bennett, and was addressed by William H. Tatge, Eugene J. Hall of the Grocers' and Butchers' Association, Robert C. Hoy of the Master Barbers' Association, and Ald. J. R. Mann. The speeches were all vigorous to the point of aggressiveness. Ald. Mann took Mayor Hopkins to task severely for his action and opinions on a measure which had been so long under the consideration of men much better qualified to determine its legality than himself. He narrated the history of the ordinance from its first introduction a year ago and its reference to the Judiciary committee. Having been pronounced valid in principle by ex-Corporation-Counsel Kraus, whose opinion was second to none on such a question, it was redrafted and ultimately passed by an almost unanimous majority, including many representatives of interests which might be presumed to be opposed to it. Under such circumstances the message of the Mayor raising legal objections to it was a remarkable piece of reasoning. The Mayor, who had never read a law book in his life, and could not cite a legal authority to save his life, ventured to formulate opinions in conflict with the rulings of the supreme legal authority of the State.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW FAULTY.

Board of Education Dispenses with the Special Agent—Special Teachers Named.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last night Mrs. Flower submitted a report on the compulsory school law in which she said 3,227 children had been sent to school, but that prosecutions could not be made under the law, and recommended the discharge of the special agent. The report was adopted. The following attendance agents were elected for the ensuing year: Jane P. Estor, Jane McGuire, Frank Roche, Frances Brown, Hattie Griggs, Julia Russell, Harmon Burke, Amanda McDonald, Clara Ryan, Mamie Tearney, Norah Hurley, James McLaughlin, Byrnina Ward, Reinhold Schick, and Jeanne Pehlgoen. Henry G. Clark was elected teacher of physics at the Northwest Division High School at a salary of $1,600 a year, and Louise H. Gittknecht teacher of German at the South Chicago High School at $1,000 a year.

A. H. Revell submitted a report on the sanitary condition of the schools and their capacity. He said 185 schools were more or less deficient from a health standpoint; that 11,327 children were in double divisions; 915 children in basements; and 9,017 children in rented quarters which cost $61,993 a year. He offered a resolution that the renting of school quarters be immediately dispensed with, and that the Mayor and City Council be asked to cooperate in the work.

CARL BROWNE AS THE MANGER DOG.

He and His Fallen Gang Turn Other Tramps from Their Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The original Coxey army is not anxious to extend a fraternal hand to other commonwealers, the chief reason being that their own supply of provisions is so low that means have become scanty and infrequent. Carl Browne turned out of camp Frye and his army, who arrived here Sunday, tired, hungry, and woe-begone after their long journey from the West. Frye and his men went over to the Galvin camp, a mile away, where they were welcomed by the dozen members of that army still remaining in the vicinity. The Galvinites, however, had little to offer their fellow commonwealers. The Coxeyite brigades are slowly dwindling. No interest is taken in them now by the public, and contributions have about ceased.

GET DOWN TO WORK.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUB SESSION BEGINS IN DENVER.

Delegates from Forty States and Territories in Attendance—Next Convention Goes to Des Moines, Ia.—Fight for the Presidency Between W. W. Tracy of Illinois and Col. McAlpin of New York—"Lily Whites" Win a Point—Delegates Shy on the Silver Question.

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—[Special.]—There is as much log-rolling going on tonight about the Brown Palace Hotel as if a national convention instead of a National League convention was on and a candidate for President was to be nominated. The day has not been productive of practical political results so far as the convention proceedings were concerned, but the contest for the Presidency of the league has been a merry one, as has been the fight over the location of next year's convention. Tracy seems to be ahead for the Presidency and Des Moines, it is said, will knock out Cleveland on place.

The New-Yorkers have not allowed any grass to grow under their feet today. They are offering everything possible in the way of a trade and have even gone to speculating in futures to help land Col. McAlpin into the Presidency. They offered Nebraska the Presidency next year for its vote, they sent a man to all the local newspaper men to write stories of McAlpin's wealth and of his ability to care for the league. Young Coxe, who was sent out, pointed to the fact that McAlpin had a big tobacco factory at Avenue D and Tenth street, New York, and that while he was President of the New York State League the organization did not go broke. Of course, such glittering pictures have their effect on some of the delegates, especially some of the Southern people, who are more or less inclined to hobnob with the Empire State delegation. Henry Gleason and Henry Stoddard have done a vast amount of buttonholing all day. Gleason is an old league worker and has kept tab on conventions ever since the organization was born in Chickering Hall, New York.

The Illinois delegation has done some quiet and exceedingly effective work today. It has had a couple of caucuses and systematically canvassed every delegation, with one or two exceptions. The plan has been to assign men who have friends in this or that delegation, and it has been the duty of each to make a report. Mr. Tracy has the advantage of being on the ground and being personally known to a large number of the delegates. Col. McAlpin is in New York and his campaign is being conducted from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, presumably by Thomas C. Platt. At a roundup this evening the Illinois delegation estimated the strength of the candidates about as follows: For Tracy, 55; for McAlpin, 63. There will be a fight over whether the States partly represented shall be allowed to cast the full vote of the State. This has always been the custom, but it is contrary to the constitution. Should the precedent be followed McAlpin will make a much better showing, as the States for him are mostly Eastern and entitled to large representation.

Lily Whites Win.

The "Lily Whites" are happy tonight over the adoption by the convention of the report of the subcommittee on the Southern situation. The report approves the reorganization of the Republican party in the South and the adoption of the Carter plan of representation in national conventions and the census plan of representation in the State conventions. The latter part of the report was particularly interesting to the Texans, as it is an indorsement of the plan upon which the "Lily White" people have called the Texas Republican convention. L. C. Goodell, who submitted the report of the subcommittee, said they had got all they asked for and they would go home and set to work to make good the promises they had made. The whole delegation was much pleased over the adoption of the report and the unanimous vote. Mr. Goodell said he had expected there might be some opposition to it. They had canvassed every delegation, he said, and found a few members of the Ohio delegation and Clark of the Illinois delegation doubted the advisability of taking any position on the question. Those who felt that way, however, expressed sympathy for the situation in Texas and finally concluded not to oppose the adoption of the report. Mr. McGregor, who was the originator of the "census plan," said that in his opinion the indorsement of the plan would be the salvation of the Republican party in the South. Col. A. J. Houston, the Chairman of the Texas delegation, also felt happy over the result, and especially since the report was adopted without opposition.

Col. Houston, by the way, has a novel scheme to solve the negro question which he will present in a resolution that will be offered tomorrow. It is for the government to purchase certain portions of the Territory of Mexico and offer it to the negroes for settlement upon the homestead plan.

Position Toward the Negro.

Arthur Springer, who was one of the promulgators of the "census plan," said after the adoption of the report: "We have got all we asked for and we do not want the convention to go further. It is probable that Caney and his followers will send a contesting delegation to the National nominating convention, but with the moral effect of the action of this convention today we are not afraid of being turned down. From today on we shall fight with increased vigor for the redemption of Texas. This fall I look to see Republicans sent to Congress from the Houston and San Antonio Districts, and in the Fort Worth District, if this is the Democratic candidate will be defeated, and a Populist of Republican antecedents elected, and he will be a protectionist too. In the Dallas district Jerome Kirby, a Republican Populist, who takes the same position as that outlined in the case of the Fourth district, will be elected, I believe. In regard to the growth of the Republican clubs in Texas, I can say we have increased in membership in the last two years from 400 or 500 to a present membership of 5,000, and by 1896 we will increase this number to 25,000. We do not seek to dictate franchise any one and we are willing to recognized colored clubs, but we do not admit mixed clubs."

Delegates Rounded Up.

The opening session of the convention this morning was the first round-up of the delegates, and it developed the fact that there were more States and Territories represented than at any of the previous conventions. Denver did not seem to be especially interested in the preliminary proceedings, as the galleries of the Broadway Theater had many vacant seats. During the morning Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National committee; Chauncy I. Filley of Missouri, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and William Mason of New York occupied seats on the platform beside President W. W. Tracy. There were forty States and Territories represented. Illinois showed up with seventy-six delegates, Wisconsin fifty, Minnesota forty-four, Iowa fifty-six, and Indiana twenty.

Lack of arrangements regarding seating the delegations was the cause of much confusion and of some amusement. The Kansas delegates finding their seats occupied proceeded to plant themselves in the best seats in the hall and refused to budge. Each man wore a miniature sunflower in his badge. There was so much hubbub about seats President Tracy finally appointed a committee headed by Ike Hamilton of Illinois to straighten out matters. It was only a few minutes until a mutiny was reported to exist in the Kansas delegation. "Call out the militia," cried a Denver man from the gallery, and a Kansas statesman explained the delegates were proceeding on the Populist policy that the user was better entitled to the property than the owner. Ex-Gov. Ray announced Illinois would retire to the rear of the theater to give chairs to delegates from Connecticut and other States. This was regarded as a better plan than to take a recess as had been suggested, and Illinois gave up enough seats to quiet the clamor.

Des Moines Gets the Next Convention.

The committee on the location of the next league convention, consisting of one member from each State and Territory represented, met in the rooms of the New York delegation at 6 o'clock this evening and after a protracted contest gave the next convention to Des Moines by a vote of 15 to 12. The action of the committee will undoubtedly be ratified tomorrow by the convention.

The Iowa delegates feel they have done good work and are correspondingly happy. Their delegation, headed by the big Iowa State Band, reached Denver Sunday afternoon, and immediately set to work to secure the prize. A committee was appointed to have charge of the work and every individual member of the Iowa delegation was set at work interviewing the delegates as they arrived. Their work has proven successful.

The Committee on Resolutions had a meeting at 6 o'clock and elected John Goodnow of Minnesota Chairman. After a brief discussion of the situation it was decided to appoint a subcommittee to prepare a report and the following were selected: John Goodnow, Minnesota; J. L. Lock, Ohio; ex-Judge C. C. Goodwin, Utah; H. B. Blackwell, Massachusetts; Dr. S. A. Robinson, New York; John A. Richards, Maryland; Max Pracht, Oregon; P. T. Powers, Michigan; John O'Donnell, Pennsylvania; and H. S. Chubb, Florida. This committee reported to the full committee at 10:30 o'clock.

The silver people claim that the Subcommittee of the Committee on Resolutions is fixed to report a free silver resolution to the main committee. The complexion of the subcommittee does not warrant this statement, but the information seems reliable. This would seem to indicate there are some men on the committee who are posing as against free silver, but who are at heart for it. There seems to be no probability the full committee will adopt any such report.

It was 11:20 when matters were arranged and the Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper of the First Baptist Church of Denver was called upon to offer prayer.

President Tracy then introduced F. C. Goudy, President of the State Republican League of Colorado, who welcomed the delegates to Denver and the State.

President Tracy's Address.

The Nebraska Glee club sang a brand new campaign song with such effect that an encore was demanded. President W. W. Tracy of Springfield, Ill., then delivered his annual address as follows:

I congratulate the members of the National Republican League on the auspicious opening of its seventh annual convention. Nothing could be more indicative of the condition of the Republican party than this great gathering of intelligent young men, who have come thousands of miles to attend a convention which offers no promise of individual preferment or political reward. The delegates in this convention, representing every State in the Union, have come together here, not to name any candidates for public office, not to promulgate a platform for the future guidance of the Republican party, but as members of the National Republican League, to once again renew their fealty to the Republican party and Republican principles and to make more strong and perfect our organization, preparatory to entering another campaign for the nominees of our party conventions.

While the principles of the Republican party are such as to arouse enthusiasm and stir the patriotism of all true American citizens, we have learned by dear experience that the party in the past has been inclined to rely upon its sound position on public questions and overlook somewhat the necessity of organizing its forces in time of political quiet.

All the recent elections, wherever held, have been showing constantly increasing pluralities for Republican candidates up to the judicial election in Illinois during the early part of this month, where a Democratic plurality of 7,000 was wiped out and the Republican candidate carried that district by over a 4,000 plurality. We must not, however, be lulled into seeming security by these overwhelming successes, nor overlook the fact that the almost wonderful lacking in statesmanship, the leaders of the Democratic party are replete with political cunning and shrewdness.

Republicans Must Organize.

To insure victory we must prepare to meet organizations like those with which we have to contend, with the 10,000 clubs which form the National Republican League that this organization can best be carried on. The league has no desire to assume control of party machinery or attempt in any way to interfere with any regular committee intrusted with campaign management. It seeks, however, through its clubs to create more popular to all citizens that interest in politics which is so necessary to insure good government and to bring closer to the citizens the opportunity to participate in politics and assume the responsibility, the labor, and the glory of political service and success. It is for you, then, as representatives of our whole country, to pass the few days you are assembled here together, on the very backbone of the continent, in considering those public questions which may be near the hearts of the people of the different sections of our great country. Let the discussion be free and open, untrammeled and unfettered. The motto of the National Republican League is "Education and organization."

If there be those who are fearful lest something injudicious may be said in this convention let them recall the sentiment, "Where, without the dreams of young men the path of human possibilities would be the deeds of the old men dignifying the past with human achievements? And remember that it is the all-conquering faith of youth that moves the world." True to our motto, it should be our duty to educate each other as to what legislation is needed to properly develop our resources and demonstrate to each other that our reasons for asking such legislation are sound and clear. Whatever statements may be made here are but the expressions of individuals and cannot in any way bind the future action of the Republican party, as a party, and no attempt will be made by this convention to decide questions of national importance. We are not called to form for such questions the regular national convention and trust to the representatives of the party at that time to having the best interests at heart, and conscience to take them up and decide them wisely and justly.

Quagmire of Stupidity.

The officers of the league have made their report for the year to your Executive committee. The year has been a long and a hard one. At the time of our meeting in Louisville the great cyclone of destruction and ruin which has swept over our country was but a mere cloud on the horizon, and although the Democratic party was at that time promising legislation which might in a measure have warded off the storm they are still floundering in the quagmire of legislative stupidity and have made no progress toward extricating themselves, except when assisted by Republican statesmanship. In 1861, when the Democratic party let go of its power, the credit of the country was impaired; it was threatened by rebellion and its flag disgraced, factories were closed and workmen were parading its streets clamoring for bread. When it returned to complete power, in 1893, it found a happy and contented people, a Nation at the very zenith of prosperity, and new enterprises and projects fairly encompassing the continent. It found that in thirty years the United States had made the most remarkable material and industrial advancement in the history of nations; that in that time it had risen from the level of dishonored credit and protested national notes to the wealthiest and most honored nation on earth and all this under the Republican policy of protection to American labor and American industries, and under the leadership of such statesmen as Lincoln, Seward, Garfield, and Blaine.

The Democratic party has had but one year of administration. In that brief period the fear of Democratic statesmen and Democratic legislation has closed workingmen's enforced factories, stopped the vast machinery of our commercial world, created vast bodies of idle workmen, and brought starvation and desolation to thousands of homes. Discontent and lawlessness have taken the place of peace and happiness. Thanks to the determined stand of the Republican minority by the legislature, the fear of which has caused this change in the condition of our country, has not materialized. The stand of our representatives in Congress and that of a few Democratic Senators with manhood enough to protection has prevented the passage of a free trade bill, but has resulted in the preparation of a bill by the Democratic majority which is absolutely founded upon no principles and is ridiculed by members of all parties.

The Democratic party in convention in 1892 declared: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." Now, if the leaders of the Democratic party were honest in this declaration, how can they vote for a bill which, while removing the protection on Northern and Western industries, increases the protection on Southern products? The present bill is neither a free trade nor a protection bill, but has been framed by the Southern wing of the Democratic party to demoralize and destroy the industries of the North and foster those of the South.

Ignoble End of Prophecies.

The possible passage of this bill is all the Democratic party has to show for its year and a half of administration. What an ignoble end to all the glowing prophecies of Democratic leaders. For thirty years they have been asking the American people to intrust them with the affairs of government. For thirty years they have been holding out golden promises of reform in legislation, which were to be the foundation of wealth and happiness for all. During all these years, through the glittering generalities expounded in their platforms, they have been drawing to themselves voters from the ranks of the people, and vast numbers of young men of the country under the influence of free trade college professors—those dreamers and visionaries who would bridge the space of centuries with their beautiful theories of commerce—have been led to support the Democratic ticket. These young men have learned the needed lesson of the practical effect of false theories. The bubble has burst, and a just indignation of the people at the unfulfilled promises of Democratic platforms will soon drive the Democratic party from power. Instead of wealth and happiness the people are overwhelmed with poverty and misery. Instead of reformed legislation we have a legislation of inquiry dictated by powerful trusts and monopolies. The lesson is an expensive one to the people, but it has been well learned and will not be forgotten by this generation.

There are other questions than the tariff, however, which will need the attention of the Republican party. Equally important with it for the welfare of our country is the consideration of the future of our national currency. The Republican party is not for gold alone, nor for silver alone, but for both gold and silver. They are for the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver money, and are in favor of such legislation as will keep the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold or silver, at all times equal. The question as to how this can be best brought about is the matter at issue. Silver is today and always has been the money of the people, and its future can be safely intrusted to the protecting care of the Republican party.

There are other questions which should have the consideration of our party: One, the reclamation of our arid lands through irrigation; the other, the reestablishment of our merchant marine. It is a part of the mission of the Republican party to see that every ship that sails the seas with the American flag at its mast has the same aid and protection that its competitors have from the nations they represent. There are within the domain of the United States some 200,000,000 acres of arid lands which can be reclaimed by irrigation laws. The British Government has spent in India alone some $400,000,000 in making fertile the vast areas of desert which existed in that country, and it is on that land the wheat is now being raised which is coming in competition with our own farms. It is the duty of the Republican party to see that such legislation is enacted as will secure the reclamation of this vast waste of land, otherwise useless, preparing it for cultivation for the thousands and millions of settlers for the future.

The leaders who have so long and so successfully fought the battle of the Republican party must soon give place to younger men; let us prepare to assume the responsibilities of leadership while we may yet have their counsel and advice; let your deliberations be so filled with wisdom and patriotism that the voice of this convention will echo over every mountain, penetrate every valley, and find a welcome in the heart of every Republican in the land. Let us go forth from this meeting full of strength, full of faith, full of fidelity to Republican principles, and then, inspired by the glories of the past and the hope of the future, the Republican National League will continue to march at the head of the invincible army of patriotism.

Carnot Resolutions Passed.

As was expected the convention passed a motion to refer all resolutions to the committee without reading, but the plan not to have them read did not work. Ex-Gov. Ray moved to refer all resolutions without reading, but this brought ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico to his feet. He wanted them read before reference and after some discussion Mr. Ray accepted his amendment. There was a lively discussion about the resolutions of sympathy for President Carnot, but the matter was finally left to the President and Secretary to prepare and send a cablegram. Senator Sanders of Montana thought the confidence sent by President Cleveland sufficient, but his suggestion stirred up half a dozen delegates, who unloaded speeches on the convention.

Deeper interest was taken by townspeople at the afternoon session and less by the delegates. The hall arrangements were greatly improved. Several of the delegations, notably Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, had caucuses on, and were represented in the convention by only a few delegates. Most of the interest centered in the reading of the communications from distinguished Republicans unable to be present. Senator Sherman carried off the honors, as three cheers were given for him after the clerk had finished reading a free silver letter from him. Gen. Clarkson sent a telegram, which was warmly received, as was one sent by Thomas B. Reed. All letters making suggestions as to the outline of the platform were referred to the committee.

W. W. Bates of Illinois offered a resolution favoring the reestablishment of the merchant marine and a return to measures such as proved effective in creating and maintaining a commerce and navigation distinctly American. It was referred. Denver society was gathered in full force at the afternoon session of the convention, crowded the balcony full, and occupied the boxes with some of the distinguished visiting women. Among those in the boxes were Mrs. A. B. Seaman, Mrs. Max Tabor, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Evans, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Elbert, ex-Senator Tabor of Denver, Mrs. Routt and Mrs. Routt. Mrs. W. W. Tracy and Mrs. Col. Distin of Illinois, Mrs. Judge Howell of Iowa, Miss Phœbe Couzins of Missouri, Mrs. Henry Gleason and Mrs. William Mason of New York, Mrs. Shannon of Indiana, Mrs. Mc

IS DEAD.

EN IF CERTAIN HOLD OUT.

Judge Windes by Moloney—The Latter tly with It and the tter Under Consid- Announce His De- —Fidelity Company on of the Courts Here decree presented to are complied with trust will cease to mpanies which com- rately, each with its and officers totally rs and under an in- st. Attorney-General e decree to Judge panied in court by the companies and they rence to the paper, under consideration decision this morning. s made quietly. No e was given, and the afternoon t into circulation. k of the Attorney-Gen- decree, as the Fidelity jurisdiction at present, companies are con- thoroughly conversant id last night:

ot Final.

final, as the Fidelity hia is not within the present. If, however, e corporations. If its plied with, and I they will be, anies will cease industry. The com- he State has the law on their attorneys have sible opportunity they ow. I think the decree osition from them. If e bill are performed by ll be no legal necessity uo warranto proceed.

Moloney, in the chancery e gas trust, including companies and the Fi- d Investment company, n preventing the vari- s trust from operating ch other. It asked that surrender such stock in y as was held and con- the members, and also of the stock of the d by the Fidelity com-

Moloney was accompa- hief Justice Shope and e ex-Attorney-General ozen lawyers, appeared se. Mr. Moloney's mo- iginal bill was granted amended bill, with the Judge Windes, the coun- making no objection. ed to settle the matter g the time to give to a consider the decree and pose of the matter, it

rs All Points.

nearly all points raised Attorney-General. It hat the seven gas com- their solicitors consent he decree recites that the incapable under the ding, or owning, di- dity, any stocks or of the other stock issued by the Sub- to the Chicago Gaslight s illegal and orders the to surrender and cancel ago Gaslight and Coke. the decree from a the management, con- of the Suburban Gas holding any right or se. The seven gas com- erce perpetually enjoined their stock to any corpo- nestic, and the officers or nies are commanded to ful combinations and m or either of them and any other cor- idual. They are also orming, from creating or ny trust directly or in- or with any other com- ower. The decree fur- several companies shall, n the entry of the decree, ctors and other officers independent from the companies is perpetually ongside any trust or com- her for the management hich it is incorporated.

seen last evening and ith the decree which was e attorneys interested in n the case with me to con- do not know yet whether ire to give it careful n. I will announce to decision in the matter."

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

Provincial Elections At- Toronto, Ont.

e 26.—As a result of the oday Sir Oliver Mowat y over all in the next to returns four Opposi- fact that the Lib. P. in the government. The y routed in Hamilton, candidates being beat- uffered defeat—Provis- ourt and Commissioner ustly. The Patrons of e, in the last election. 48 Liberals, 35 Con- ns of Industry, and 1 Mowat had a majority ency and W. R. Mere- position. 150 majority, ducted quietly.

T'S INSANE DEED.

ife and Daughter and mself Alive.

une 26.—Joseph Whit- with a blacksmith's file, at with a razor, set fire d to burn himself to this place this after- will recover, but her ly die. When Whitsett n a dozen places he re- lay down on the floor flames. The firemen scene and had to use om the house. He was use was burned to the

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Sarsa- parilla

Cures

ot praise it too much. Albert Lea, Minn. found just right.

TWISTS ON THE RACK.

PRENDERGAST PUT ON THE STAND BY HIS LAWYER.

Surprising Turn in the Insanity Trial Brings the Defendant to the Witness-Box, Where He Fidgets and Makes Stump Speeches on His Constitutional Rights—Judge Payne Examines the Man He Had Said Was Dead as Far as the Court Was Concerned.

Prendergast himself was on the witness-stand for three hours yesterday morning in his trial for insanity before Judge Payne. As soon as he was brought into court he broke out into an address to the court.

"Your Honor," he said, "I feel I must insist on my constitutional rights. I desire to say I represent the church. This is not insanity; it is truth. I must insist—I beg——"

As he spoke the bailiffs were making an ineffectual effort to jam him into a chair, and Judge Payne immediately ordered them to take him out of the room. When he clung to the chair the bailiffs jerked him loose from it, and were about to drag him out, when suddenly a change came over the Judge.

"Mr. Prendergast," he said, "if you have anything to say I will hear you. Step up this way." But just then Mr. Gregory, to the astonishment of every one present, called him as a witness. He marched to the witness-stand, was sworn, and took his seat, trembling violently from exertion and excitement.

The situation was regarded by some present in the court-room as somewhat peculiar. As Mr. Gregory believed his client to be insane, it was regarded as somewhat contradictory for him to offer an insane man as a witness. A similar criticism was made on the course of the Judge, who Monday had said, in justification of his expelling Prendergast from the court-room, he was "in law a dead man, and had no rights." The question was raised among the lawyers who were spectators whether a man who was insane enough to be put out of the court-room while virtually on trial for his life could be sane enough to be sworn and cross-questioned as a witness.

Judge Payne as Questioner.

The next step also was a legal novelty. Mr. Gregory proposed to the Judge to conduct for the defense the examination of the witness. Mr. Trude objected to the court doing this at first, but did not urge his objection, and Judge Payne, without making any ruling on Mr. Gregory's motion, proceeded to take the witness in hand and to examine him for two or more hours, after which he was cross-examined by the prosecution.

Another interesting feature was the incessant protests of Prendergast against being examined as a witness. Though he liked making stump speeches from the floor, and though Mr. Gregory induced him to raise his hand and be sworn as a witness, from that moment he begged to be excused from testifying, and pleaded like a lawyer his constitutional right not to testify unless he chose to do so. These protests, however, went for nothing with the Judge, who filled him with questions for hours.

Prendergast's physical appearance while on the witness-stand was pitiable in the extreme. He was the embodiment of weakness, lassitude, weariness, nervousness, and disgust. His hands and feet were in perpetual motion. He shifted his position in the chair constantly. His eyes assumed a dozen unnatural and repulsive phases. His lower jaw sagged and his head rolled first on one shoulder then another. His voice was almost inaudible, and at times he appeared for a whole minute absentminded and almost unconscious. He seemed parched with thirst and drank three large glasses of ice-water as fast as they could be brought to him. With first one hand and then another he twisted his little mustache, or held a dirty little handkerchief to his mouth.

The most striking thing about his testimony was his shrewd and persistent avoidance of incriminating statements. He would sometimes smile the best he could when expatiating on single-tax, track elevation, and ward politics. But when questions were fired at him about his pistol and about the shooting of Mayor Harrison he said he would not answer them, because the court room was no place to discuss such matters, because the Judge's motives in asking the questions were not honorable, and because his constitutional rights were being invaded.

Stickles for His Rights.

Prendergast gave another little performance later in the day. When he was brought into the court room after recess he started out to make another speech on his constitutional rights, but Judge Payne said:

"O, no, Mr. Prendergast, you have had your say. Take him out, bailiffs; take him out."

"Very well," he said, "if I can't have my constitutional rights here I don't want to stay here." The bailiffs then led him back into the jail, where he staid for the rest of the day. When he had disappeared his attorneys spent the afternoon in examining as witnesses to his insanity Dr. Sanger Brown, Dr. Louis R. Head, and Dr. Ephraim Ingalls.

Judge Payne has not yet announced his rule limiting the number of witnesses each side might call, and the number and length of the closing speeches. The necessity of such a limitation will appear from the fact of Mr. Gregory alone having sixty witnesses to examine. But the Judge made an announcement of great importance. He said incidentally he would, at the proper time, instruct the jury to bring in the sooner sane unless they believed his insanity had originated since he was sentenced. Another noteworthy incident was Mr. Darrow fell yesterday into the habit of excepting to the rulings of the court, and the Judge entertained his exceptions. This is supposed to point towards a writ of error.

The first witness Prendergast said on the witness-stand was: "I do not desire to take the witness-stand. I do not want to be examined. I do not think you have any right to ask me any questions, because I am under no obligations to be here." The Judge, however, continued to question him until he agreed to be examined, and for thirty minutes the prisoner answered questions concerning his personal history, covering such points as his birth, immigration to this country, education, business employment, reading, debating, and society career. He was born in Ireland in 1868 and came to America in 1872. He was 16 years old and in the fifth reader when he left school. He worked first with the Mutual Union Telegraph company for two weeks and then for the Western Union Telegraph company for three years. Subsequently he worked for Shober & Carqueville for nine months.

Objects to Incriminating Himself.

At that point the witness balked and said: "You have no right to examine me as a witness, your Honor. I do not think that according to the Constitution of our Nation you have any right to examine me as a witness against myself. I have a right to refuse to answer any of your questions."

The examination, however, continued, and Prendergast said the first book he read was Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." This was followed by Shakspeare, "The Lives of the Saints," Robert Burns, the Holy Bible, and the history of the United States. He joined the Single Tax club two years ago, but was a silent spectator. He joined the St. Columbkill's Debating Society, in which he participated in a debate on free trade. He was then encouraged to express his views, and reasoned at some length in favor of free trade and single tax. "I believe," he said, "in the right of every one of you to use the earth alike." He got these ideas from Jesus Christ and the New Testament. He believed in the cosmogony of the Book of Genesis. He approved of God's sentence against Cain, but he did not believe in capital punishment. He thought imprisonment for life "a very serious punishment." He hardly considered himself imprisoned, as he went voluntarily to the police station. As his conscience did not bother him any he did not feel his confinement to be a punishment. The Judge's examination took a more serious turn when the following colloquy began:

Q.—When did you begin to interest yourself in track elevation?

A.—I think some time before the election of the last Mayor, the last regular election for Mayor. I did not talk for him in any political meetings, but I felt at that time that it was the duty of every good citizen to support his candidacy.

Q.—How did you participate in the canvass?

A.—Well, I sent a card to his Grace, the Archbishop of Chicago, stating that it was the duty of every good citizen to support the candidacy for Carter H. Harrison for Mayor of Chicago; I considered it my duty to do that.

Q.—What else did you do besides that? A.—I brought about the election of Carter Harrison.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I did as a good man would do, I prayed. You have heard, of course, of Grover Cleveland praying in the newspapers at certain times?

Q.—State what else you did besides pray? A.—I prayed and I think that was the best thing that could have been done; of course that was not necessary, but I prayed for him. I had been in constant communication with the Chicago Times. I do not think that I voted for him. I did not vote at that election. I was busy with important matters that day.

Q.—Did you ask any citizen to vote for Mr. Harrison? A.—Yes, sir, I did. I felt that it was my duty, and it was the duty of every citizen to support his candidacy. The church supported Carter Harrison, and I, representing the church, of course I had to support Carter Harrison.

Q.—You mean the Catholic Church? A.—Not the Catholic Church, but the church. The church in its widest and broadest sense.

Q.—And he was supported by the church? A.—He was supported by the church.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Harrison during the campaign? A.—I saw him about a dozen times.

Q.—Did he know you were supporting him? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you talk to him about an office? A.—I spoke to him about no office.

Q.—When did you become a candidate for Corporation Counsel? A.—Let me see, it was just about the time of the election.

Q.—Did you make that fact known to Mr. Harrison? A.—I did. I made it known in writing and verbally.

Q.—Did you believe that you could fill the office of Corporation Counsel? A.—I am certain I could have filled the position. I do not think the person who is there is more than a figurehead; the manner in which he conducts that office at present is owing to the fact that I live; if I cease—then there can be—if I cease to live there would be no effectual work done on the part of the Corporation Counsel's office.

Q.—You never studied law? A.—I never studied law.

Q.—Would you know how to prepare an ordinance? How could you do that? A.—I could not.

P. E. J. PRENDERGAST.

I would be rather the head of affairs. I think the other attorneys in the matter would attend to representing the cases in the courts.

Q.—You think that you would be at the head, and you would have a lot of lawyers to assist you that would attend to these matters, do you? A.—Yes, sir, my assistants.

Q.—Did you think of any person that you were to appoint as your assistant? A.—I did write to W. F. Cooling in this city, stating that if I was appointed Corporation Counsel I would make him an assistant, but he intimated and stated I must be insane.

Would Settle Grade Crossings.

Q.—You had only the one desire, to be Corporation Counsel, had you? A.—That was all at that time; yes, sir. My desire was that if I could procure the appointment that I could settle the question of grade crossings; there was a great many people interested in that question, and I was at that time being discussed. A few citizens were interested in it and I felt it was necessary for some one to act as Corporation Counsel who was intelligent enough to control the matter. The authority of the city was never exercised in such matters.

Q.—You communicated that fact to Mr. Harrison? A.—I did; yes, sir: about half a dozen times.

Q.—He would not talk to you about it—is that right? A.—He was in the habit of ignoring me in talking about it.

Q.—When did you reach the conclusion that you would not be made Corporation Counsel? A.—I heard that the prejudices of the Corporation Counsel had been specially aimed at myself because of the fact that I in a singular manner did represent the church and I am a Jew. He was bent on keeping me out of my place.

Q.—Here is what I want to know: When did you reach the conclusion that you were not to be made Corporation Counsel? A.—That I could not say exactly at the present time.

Q.—Had you reached it some days before the 28th of October? A.—I think I had, for six months before the 28th of October.

Q.—What happened six months before the 28th of October? A.—I think that he was determined and bent upon ignoring any obligations he had upon the church, both the Mayor and Krafft.

Q.—But the period covered by the election was not six months? A.—That was six months after—of course I could not—I hesitated very much about it.

Q.—About what? A.—I had been up in Wisconsin; the matter had been driving me, I think, gradually in a singular direction of mind. I don't know that it drove me insane exactly, the fact that the Mayor ignored his obligations to me, but I know that it had some peculiar effect upon my mind at the time. I wandered up in Wisconsin; that was proof of the fact.

Q.—When did you wander up in Wisconsin? A.—That I was in a half irresponsible state of mind.

Q.—When did you wander up to Wisconsin? A.—I think it was in the month of July. My health was poor at that time and that had been going on, in fact, I used all my strength in support of his candidacy, and having been turned down, as it was, and that six months subsequent I was in a helpless, half shape, and when in that condition mind I wandered up in Wisconsin. I went up and back, I think, in July.

Q.—You had satisfied yourself six months before that if you were not to be appointed; is that right? A.—The Mayor was bent upon—I thought it would be that way—the Mayor had been bent upon ignoring his obligations to me and I could not—I thought it was a matter of course I never would——

Q.—You had satisfied yourself that you were not to be appointed? A.—I felt that I had responsibilities that were on me and the obligations that I was under to the community in the matter.

Q.—What was this responsibility? A.—My feeling as a citizen was that that was the first time in the history of the city that these reckless conducted money-making institutions and railroad corporations had been handled in the contact of the law, and it required—there had to be some authority for doing it and I was the one that was—it seemed there was no one but me to attend to the matter and everyone had been afraid to touch the matter. They would hold meetings in the Sherman House and talk about the grade crossings and the question of the people killed, and it seems they never had been able to demonstrate the city's authority or the city's power to control these corporations.

Q.—And you felt that you had a responsibility to act and not talk, is that it? A.—Yes, sir. I had shown that the church was efficient, the efficiency of the church; that is, that it was a humane question of the first importance; that there must be some authority in dealing with the question, and of course it was done on the authority of the church.

Q.—Did you know that Father Kelly and other people had been interesting themselves in the question? A.—I knew they had; yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you feel that Mayor Harrison was responsible for deaths at grade crossings? A.—This way, he having ignored his obligations to me; he having violated my confidence. I called at his office some time before the election, before he had been made Mayor. His son had been to see me and I tried to make his acquaintance, and then subsequent to the election he was bent upon ignoring those obligations that he was under to me, and I was the one that had brought these corporations and showed that they could be brought under the control of the law.

Q.—Tell me why you confuse his obligations to you personally with what you owed to the city as a public duty about grade crossings? A.—There had been by a peculiar coincidence—I was his chief supporter—at that time—there had been a violation by him of the confidence on my part, the confidence that he once held me—the ignoring of his obligations; he rather threatened to put the public in the dark upon the subject and throw the question entirely—put it aside, and being a question of the greatest importance, of the utmost importance, I felt a great responsibility. His ignoring those obligations threatened to interfere with me in the discharge of this duty, that was all. Being a representative of the church it was also an offense to the church, too, to some extent, and I felt like any other good member of the fact that I represented the church, his threatening to ignore his obligations to me rather interfered with the church.

Q.—When did you determine to shoot Harrison? A.—I don't recollect when exactly; I could not say now.

Says He Had No Malice.

Q.—About when; tell me as near as you can?

A.—There was no malice on my part.

Q.—You know the legal definition of murder? Is that why you dwell on malice? A.—I show you that word in your common law; murder is the malacious taking of a life.

Q.—You understand that that is the law? A.—Yes, sir, that is the law. I have discovered since I have been in this institution here through the aid of one of my medical friends that there was no malice.

Q.—Now tell me when it was that you determined to take Harrison's life? A.—I could not tell now when.

Q.—How many days before the act was done? A.—I was at that time in an irresponsible——

Q.—Answer my question. A.—I believed that I would be hopelessly insane upon that subject if I had never done what I regarded as an obligation and a duty to do, and to myself, and there is evidence that I was in a singular state of mind at the time Harrison was shot.

Q.—Now answer my question. When did you decide? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Where did you get the pistol with which you fired the shot? A.—That has no bearing on the question and I don't desire to answer that question.

Q.—Why not? A.—I don't consider it my duty to.

Q.—When I tell you it is your duty to answer, then what do you say? A.—I differ with the court. I know my duty. The court tells me one thing and my duty—of course that is my own conception of my duty—and the court's conception of what my duty is may be entirely different.

Q.—And you choose to follow your own conception of it. Is it for you to tell the court and the jury what in your opinion is important and only tell those things? A.—It is.

Q.—Is that your notion about this? A.—I think you have been sitting here since the commencement of this trial, since those jurors have been impaneled, and attorneys have assumed to represent me—I thank them for what they have done—but I say that you have been contemplating a deliberate judicial murder. Isn't that a fact?

Q.—Why do you say that? A.—You would take my life with malice aforethought, and there would be no difference at all between the taking of my life upon the scaffold, if it was taken, and the committing of a cold-blooded murder, a deliberate murder; no difference whatever.

Q.—You took Carter Harrison's life, didn't you? A.—I shot Harrison. I considered it was my duty to do it.

Q.—Now what more rights have you than Harrison? A.—Well, you are taking my life.

Q.—You know that it is unlawful to kill, don't you? A.—I don't know. Under certain circumstances it is not unlawful.

Q.—Self-defense is the only lawful mode, isn't it? A.—No.

Q.—What is any other lawful way? A.—The common law says that the taking—for instance, your common law tells you that you have a right to inflict upon people the extreme penalty of the law, the death penalty, if you think their removal, their death, a benefit to society.

Q.—Do you know of any instances where one individual has a lawful right to take the life of another? A.—Well, it merely rests with the discretion of the individual.

Q.—Then why isn't it the right to order you immediately executed? A.—I don't think you have any such right. You would be committing murder.

Q.—So would any other individual who takes the life of another, wouldn't he? A.—Well, if I was in your way, that is all right.

Q.—Suppose I wanted to be Governor and you were in the way, would I have then the right to take your life? A.—Well, it would be acting much like Pontius Pilate was acting when Christ was before him.

Q.—Do you understand that you have been tried for the murder of Harrison? A.—I understand that I have been tried, yes, sir.

Q.—Do you understand that the jury in that trial found that you were guilty of that murder? A.—The finding was false.

Q.—Do you understand the fact that they did so find? Answer the question. A.—I do understand that such a finding was brought in.

Q.—You remember, also, that your execution was fixed for the 23d day of March? A.—I do. Good Friday.

Q.—Do you understand the issue that this jury is sworn to try? A.—That issue will have to be changed again to mine justice.

Q.—What will have to be changed? A.—From insanity to justification.

Q.—Then you understand that this jury and this court are now trying the question as to your sanity or insanity, do you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you have a talk with the priests in the jail—Father Dorney? A.—Priests have nothing to do with me.

Q.—You are a Catholic, aren't you? A.—I am; you are all Catholics.

Q.—Can you explain to the jury in your own way why you thought it was right to take Harrison's life? A.—I thought it was my duty.

Q.—Tell them why, if you can? A.—Because of the fact that I represented the Church; that is, the Church not in the comprehensive sense of the term; comprehensive, including the State. The Church is a divine institution and has the power to bind and to loose.

Q.—How did it come to you? A.—I have the power to bind and to loose, excommunicative power. Of course you might not think that, but nevertheless that is the fact.

Q.—How did it come you were representing the church in this matter? A.—Because of the fact I know that the one who founded the church knew—that was Christ—I knew him as St. Peter knew him.

Q.—When did you know it? A.—Knowledge of the fact that he is divine.

Q.—When did you get that knowledge? A.—That is an intuitive knowledge of Christ.

Q.—When did it come to you? A.—Intuitively.

Q.—When did it come to you and how did it come? A.—Intuitively comes in having power to bind and to loose.

Q.—Do you know when this knowledge came to you and now it came? A.—Well, I couldn't say that; I will explain that to you hereafter.

Q.—When did you first become convinced of it? A.—Are you touching upon my sanity or insanity now?

Q.—No; I am just trying to have you answer the question. I want you to tell the jury about it. A.—I won't answer any more questions upon this inquiry.

Q.—Did you get that by reading anything. A.—I know it; I did not get it by reading anything.

Q.—Got it without reading? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your reading have anything to do with it at all? Did it confirm it in any way? A.—I have a right to ask you questions, but you have no right to ask me any questions.

Q.—Is there anything at all that you want to say to the jury in this case now? Is there anything that you want to say? A.—All I desire from the gentlemen of the jury is justice, justice.

Q.—Have you any authority from the Pope or any representative of the Catholic Church? A.—I have authority from Christ, Christ himself.

Q.—How does it come, in what form? A.—By virtue of the right that I have, a certain divine right.

Q.—Where did you get it? A.—Such as St. Peter has.

Q.—It is claimed here that you are insane. Have you any opinion on the subject? A.—I think I am not.

Q.—You think you are not insane? A.—No, sir, I don't think so.

Q.—You think perhaps you were insane to some extent at the time you committed the murder? You said you were sick up in Wisconsin; is that the fact? A.—I was sick up in Wisconsin in that way, but I claim my health was bad; that was all.

Q.—And you were influenced by your ill-health? A.—No, that had been improved by Harrison's treatment, the way Harrison treated me.

Q.—Was that the fact? That is the question. A.—Not alone that. It was the obligations that I felt myself under to the citizens of this community, the responsibilities.

Q.—Did you refer to the question of health as a reason for your being excused for your act? A.—I should have excused because it was my duty, not because it was——

Q.—What reason have you for refusing to tell me where you got that pistol? A.—I suspect your motives are not honorable, that is all.

Q.—Is it because you do not want to disclose the name of the person that gave it to you or from whom you got it? A.—What has that got to do here in the question of sanity?

Q.—Why do you say you are the plaintiff in this case and the State is the defendant? A.—I represent the church.

Q.—You answer my question. You have just stated to me privately here that you are the plaintiff and the State is the defendant. Now I want to know what you mean by that, why it is you the plaintiff? A.—I couldn't explain that now.

Q.—When did you become the plaintiff? Why don't you answer? What object have you in calling my attention to a fact that you are the plaintiff if you decline to state why you are plaintiff and when you became plaintiff? A.—The witness stand is not the place to talk about that.

Q.—This is the place? A.—You are under obligations to do me justice.

Q.—That is no question. You have drawn a distinction and I want to know why you draw it? Answer my question. A.—I am supposed to represent the church.

Q.—Answer my question. Do you know who the parties to this suit are, this proceeding? A.—The Church and the State, that is all.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Trude.

Cross-examination was then taken up Mr. Trude:

Q.—In the other trial the State was the plaintiff, wasn't it, because it had the affirmative? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—In this trial you are the plaintiff because you had the affirmative. That is correct, isn't it, Mr. Prendergast? A.—I think so.

Q.—Sir? A.—I think it is; I think it is.

Q.—I will ask you if since you have been imprisoned in Cook County Jail the man who gave you or sold you the pistol has not visited you? A.—No, Mr. Trude, no, never.

Q.—Did you, on the night of Oct. 28, have a conversation with two other persons at a lamp post north of Mr. Harrison's house? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When you went to Mr. Harrison's house on the night referred to you called at the door and you saw the girl, and she told you to come again in half an hour. Am I correct? A.—To the best of my recollection you are.

Q.—You returned in half an hour, didn't you, as near as you can recollect it? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Sir? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now then, during that interval of a half an hour, please tell the court and jury where you went and who you saw, if anybody? A.—I walked around.

Q.—Sir? A.—I might have walked around the street, that was all.

Q.—Did you speak with anybody at any time during that half an hour? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—What? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you talk to a person taller than yourself with a slouch hat? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—At the first time you called at the house did you have the pistol with you? A.—I don't consider it my duty to reply to that question? I prefer to be excused in this witness-stand business.

Q.—I will only pursue the inquiry—I don't propose to be offensive, but I want to ask you if you can give to the jury and the court any reason for declining to answer, first, whether or not you had a pistol on your person the first time you visited the house, and then why you refused to give the name of the man from whom you bought the pistol? Can you give us a reason for that? A.—Because that has no bearing on this case. It don't make any difference anyhow. The pistol was bought and the shooting was done, and it don't make any difference whether it was gotten from a shoemaker or from a hardware store, or whether it was gotten on Milwaukee avenue or down here on the boulevard or anywhere else.

Q.—At the time you were in the house, at the time the shooting occurred, have you any recollection after you fired the two shots at the body of Mr. Harrison and as he was sinking to the floor of seeing a person that came in from the dining room, the coachman, the man that testified in the trial? A.—No, I do not think there was any such individual came in.

Q.—And you remember, when you reached the door, of your shooting in the door. Have you any recollection of that event? A.—I recollect shooting into the door, yes.

Q.—What did you shoot into the door for? A.—That was merely to have—I did not want to be followed by anybody, that was all.

Q.—Your recollection as to what occurred there in the house is clear, is it? A.—I think it is pretty good.

Q.—I will ask you if you said to anybody that Mr. Harrison at one of the interviews that you had with him had not treated you right, that he was brutal in his treatment of you. Is that so? A.—I think he was positively brutal. Ignoring his obligations indicated his brutality.

Q.—What did he say with reference to your services or your work done for him? A.—He seemed to ignore his obligations; that was all. He knew that I had supported his candidacy with all my strength, supported his election, and he turned me down afterwards.

Q.—Turned you down afterwards? A.—Ignored his obligations, in other words.

Q.—You profess Christianity, as I understand it, Mr. Prendergast? A.—Yes.

Q.—And among the various commandments there is one that reads to the effect, "Thou shalt not kill," is there not? A.—Yes; you might study that.

Q.—That is the language of the commandment, is it? A.—Yes.

Q.—I see the gentlemen smiling. I have not killed anybody yet, have I? A.—No, but you tried to.

Q.—There is that commandment, and that commandment existed on the 28th of October, did it not, last past? A.—Sir?

Q.—"Thou shalt not kill", was a commandment then, wasn't it? A.—That has nothing to do with this case.

Q.—It has nothing to do with it? Didn't you fire those shots then and there? A.—I could not help it.

Duty Forced Him to Shoot.

Q.—You could not help it? A.—No; I was under obligations to my Creator. It was my duty.

Q.—When you stood in the doorway you could help shooting somebody who stood there and could fire only to scare people? A.—As to that, I did not fire to shoot anybody. That was a wild shot, that was all. It is not true that I have been—that I was afraid of any mob there at any time.

Q.—Not afraid of any mob, but you did shoot to deter the people from following you, did you not? A.—You said that I went to the police station because I feared the mob. That is false.

Q.—Don't you sleep soundly every night? A.—Soundly, no I do not sleep soundly. I do not sleep lots of nights.

The testimony of Dr. Sanger Brown and Dr. Louis R. Head was strongly in favor of the prisoner and must have made a considerable impression on the jury. Both of these witnesses said Prendergast told them he took his trip to Wisconsin and back on foot, and took it for the express purpose of shaking off the impression he had in regard to the shooting of Mayor Harrison. Mr. Trude tried hard to make it appear insane people never exhibited any fear when they committed a murder. But Dr. Head was positive to the contrary. He said he knew of a case in which an insane woman drowned her children and then hid in the woods for weeks afterward. The conduct of Prendergast, he said, was exactly in point. His fear was outside his delusion. He feared the mob because he knew the excitement the shooting would occasion, but being deluded as to the legal justice of the act he had no fear of the police and went straight to the station convinced that the law would justify him.

NEW DEPARTMENT STORE COMPANY.

Syndicate Leases State Street Property and Will Soon Be at Work.

Negotiations have been completed for a new department store company with a capital of $1,000,000, and which will displace the tenants occupying 360 feet of State street frontage. A syndicate, represented by A. M. Rothchild of the wholesale clothing firm of E. Rothchild & Bros., has made fifteen-year leases of the property on the east side of State street, running from Van Buren street north to the corner occupied by Spaulding & Co. The entire block, with the exception of a forty-foot frontage at the Jackson street corner, is practically formed into a single holding. The leases on 160 feet of this property run from next May, while on the remainder of the frontage the leases take effect May 1, 1896. The negotiations leading up to this lease really date back to the time when the northeast corner of State and Van Buren streets, 80x145 feet, was leased for ninety-nine years by the Campbell estate to a syndicate represented by A. L. Sercomb. This lease was made by R. E. Ismond. The syndicate made plans for removing the old structures at the corner and for erecting a six-story fireproof mercantile building in their place. Mr. Ismond at once began negotiating for a tenant to occupy the building planned and the present series of leases is the result. Next to the Sercomb building, which is owned in the name of the State Safety company, is a lot 80x145 feet, improved with a four-story building, owned by the Bigelow estate, of which Baron Alten and Dr. Hans von Campe are members.

The department store syndicate will reconstruct the building on this lot to make it conform in style to the corner building. The leases on these two pieces of property run from next May, when the new enterprise will be launched. Next to the property owned by the Bigelow estate is a frontage of forty feet, owned by Albert Keep, and a similar frontage, still further north, owned by Henry Keep. To the north of the Keep holdings is a frontage of 120 feet, owned by Jonathan Clark. These three holdings are all improved with six-story buildings and the leases run from 1895. North of the Clark building is the forty-foot corner owned by L. Z. Leiter and leased to Spaulding & Co. An effort was made to lease this corner in connection with the other holding, but so far it has not been consummated. The rental now is $204,000, making a term rental of over $3,000,000 for the fifteen years. The leases will give Mr. Rothchild a ground floor space of 50,000 and a floor space throughout the building of about 300,000 square feet. The present ground floor tenants who will be on the market for stores are Thayer & Jackson, stationery company, Spiegel & Co., Thompson & Co., C. W. and H. C. Story, Martin Emerich & Co., Adam J. Press Manufacturing company, Keuffel & Esser, Watson & Co., and the proprietos of Winter's restaurant.

The series of leases considered as one transaction is only a part of what has been a town renting by the lease of the building now occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co. In the present case, however, a large number of owners were involved, making the transaction much more complicated. The leases are taken by A. M. Rothchild in the interests of a prospective corporation to be known as Rothchild & Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, and among the people interested will be Nelson Morris. The enterprise plan is unique in many respects, although Mr. Rothchild does not claim any originality for the idea. According to him the establishment is to be planned somewhat after the London establishment managed by Whitely.

"L" LOOP DIFFICULTIES PASSING AWAY.

Meeting Expected Tomorrow Which It Is Thought Will End the War.

Another conference of the elevated railroad companies, respecting the projected joint loop, will be held tomorrow. Men closely connected with the companies say the prospects for an agreement look more hopeful, particularly as the efforts to adjust the difficulties between the Lake Street and Northwestern "L" are apparently making some progress. President Roche of the Lake Street and President Louderback of the Northwestern "L" companies have had one meeting, and they are to meet again this morning it is said. The result of the conference, it is said by insiders, has demonstrated the obstacles in the way of a settlement are not insurmountable. A high official of one of the companies said: "If the Lake Street and Northwestern settle their troubles as to Lake street a long step ahead will have been taken. The two companies can settle their conflicting interests as to the North Side between themselves." At the meeting to be held tomorrow it is expected plans of the loop will be presented. The scheme will contain provisions for the control of the structure. This point is admitted to be more difficult of settlement than the question of raising the funds. The plan will be discussed, but it is not likely any definite action will be taken until R. Somera Hayes of the Metropolitan visits Chicago again. It is thought he will arrive next week.

CABLE LIKELY TO BE LANDED JULY 4.

Bennett-Mackay Submarine Telegraph Rope Soon Expected to Reach Halifax.

A telegram from midocean is one of the possibilities brought about by advanced electric achievements. During the laying of the new Bennett-Mackay cable, now in progress from a point on the Irish coast to Halifax, constant communication has been maintained with the shore, and those interested in the work are kept fully informed. One of the greatest sources of anxiety in laying a cable is the danger of breaking, but the new cable has thus far remained intact. A cablegram was received by the Chicago representative of the Siemens companies, under whose direction the cable is being laid, dated yesterday at midocean, announcing the cable would probably be brought into Halifax July 4. The steamship Faraday, owned by the Siemens, is carrying the precious cargo, and the cablegram received yesterday was flashed from the steamer back to the starting point and thence to its destination.

BUSY CUTTING GRAIN.

WHEAT HARVEST UNDER WAY IN MANY ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

In Sangamon County It Is Expected a Large Percentage of the Crop Will Have Been Put in Shock by Saturday Night—Yield Large and in Good Condition—Review of General Crop Conditions Issued by the Department at Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The wheat harvest commenced in Sangamon and adjacent counties the latter part of last week and all the farmers are now busy cutting their grain. There have been no violent storms as yet to put the grain down and self-binders will gather it up with little waste. By Saturday night a large percentage of the crop will have been cut and put in shock. Reports come from the farmers, without exception, that the prospects for a good, big average yield over the county were never better. The heads are long and well filled and the quality of the berry is characterized as first-class. It is estimated by the farmers themselves that many fields which they contemplated plowing up in early May for corn will yield twenty bushels per acre. It is impossible to predict, even approximately, what will be the average yield over the county, but it is not uncommon to hear of expectations of twenty-five, thirty, and even more bushels per acre. Corn has grown with almost incredible rapidity.

The crop report for the week says:

Corn generally is reported in fine condition, is well cultivated, making rapid growth, and with seasonable weather will be an immense crop. Wheat harvest is nearing completion in the southern counties; much of it is already in shock, and the yield and quality reported good. In the central counties the crop is being harvested. Some correspondents of this section report considerable damage to the wheat by chinch bugs. Rye is being cut, but the reports generally indicate a light yield. In the southern and central counties there is slight change reported in the condition of oats, which are only fair, with prospects of a yield below the average.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The wheat harvest in McLean County will generally begin about the middle of next week. A few acres will be cut this week, however. The crop is in prime condition and the yield will be satisfactory. It will probably average twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and some fields may run above that. All the wheat in this county is winter wheat. The acreage this year is less than usual, as the farmers were discouraged by the poor yield of several consecutive years. The stand is unusually strong and firm, though the wheat is not so thick as the farmers would like to see it. The heads are well filled with plump and large berries. The season has in all respects been favorable for wheat, the recent rains having come at just the right time to develop the grain. While the high winds have seriously lodged the oats in many places they have had no effect upon the wheat.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The wheat harvest in this county will begin about July 5. The area sown this year is not large, but the stand is good and the prospects for a good crop are at present excellent. The heads are well filled out and the kernel well developed. The heavy rain which fell last night will help out the corn and oats, which in this section never looked better at this season of the year.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The wheat harvest in this county is about finished. The yield promises to be unusually good, probably averaging eighteen bushels per acre, but from many fields twenty bushels and on extra good ground as high as thirty bushels are expected. The quality is excellent. Ordinarily the yield is not as large in this as in some other counties, but the wheat always grades high. Copious showers in the last few days have greatly benefited other crops.

PEORIA, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Secretary Grier of the Peoria Board of Trade reports that so far as he has been able to determine the wheat crop is satisfactory. The quality is good and the yield large. Most of the wheat is brought into Peoria in wagons, and J. F. Gift, one of the leading millers, says the farmers are now in the midst of the harvest. There is an average crop, and the quality is much better than last year. He says the farmers have no complaint, and if the weather clears off the crop will be all right. Serious loss has been threatened by the heavy winds and rains of the last few days. It is entirely too early to predict the yield per acre, but it will be larger than that of last year.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Little wheat is grown in Warren County as a rule and this year is no exception. Harvesting has not yet commenced, but the fall wheat will be ready for the reapers in a week or ten days. It is generally thin on the ground, but looks well and will make a fair yield. Spring wheat also looks well. The recent winds have lodged the grain down in some places.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The drought was broken here this evening by a heavy rain.

CROPS ARE AIDED BY TIMELY RAINS.

Review as to General Condition Issued by the Bureau at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The Weather Bureau in its review of weather conditions says:

The week ending June 25 has been much warmer than usual in the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and from Virginia westward to Kansas, while in the Southern States the temperature differed but slightly from the normal, while the week was cool in all States west of the Rocky Mountains. In California the cool weather retarded the ripening of fruit and harvesting of grain crops resulted from high winds. During the last week the rainfall has been in excess over Kansas and Nebraska, over small areas in

ADVANCE CONTESTED.

AMPLE BULLISH INFLUENCES AND HEAVY SELLING BY SHORTS.

With Liverpool Weak, but the Continent Strong, Wheat Opens Firm—Slight Advances Met with Vigorous Selling by Professionals—Fractional Declines Follow—Corn Steady to a Shade Easier—Cash Demand Good—Oats Unsettled—Provisions Easier.

In the wheat pit it was a continued effort on the part of shorts to counteract an imposing list of bullish influences, while bearish news of importance was scarce. The persistent pounding had some effect and prices closed at the lowest level of the day, with net losses of ⅝@¾c. At the start the crowd was inclined to be bearish in sentiment, but this was met at the outset by news possessing decided elements of strength. Stronger continental cables, bad crop news again from the Northwest, smaller stocks abroad, copious rains in portions of the winter wheat localities interfering with harvesting were the principal factors favoring the believers in higher prices. About the only bearish news at hand was to be found in indications of an early movement on the new crop and a decline of ½d in red winter wheat at Liverpool. New York showed early weakness on cables, indicating better weather in Western Europe, and this was borne out by the fact that foreigners were rather free sellers at the start at the seaboard. This had little effect here. Commission houses had fair buying orders and offerings were quietly absorbed, as was the case during the entire session, even when the selling was heaviest. Pandridge led the selling with marked vigor and some heavy sales by a commission house were credited to Ream, while the elevator people lent able assistance. However, the price showed stubborn resistance, the bullish news being marked, and accounting for the fact that offerings were readily taken. London cabled wheat on passage and cargoes off coast firmer. Later private cables from the continent quoted Berlin 2c up, Antwerp firmer, Hamburg steady, and a stronger feeling all around on that side. The Indian wheat crop was reported as officially estimated 10,000,000 bu short of last year. Indian shipments last week were 120,000 bu, and the Argentine, Bahia, Australian, and other foreign shipments were 3,280,000 bu. With 2,000,000 bu additional from America the total shipments last week were 5,400,000 bu, or about 1,700,000 bu under the weekly requirements of foreign countries. One bearish item in the face of this was reported receipts of 17,000 bu of new winter at Baltimore. September opened steady to a shade firmer at 62¼@62½c, sold up to 62¾c, and closed with a loss of ⅝@¾c at 61¾c. July ranged at 59⅝@60⅜c, resting at 59½c, a decline of ⅝c. Local stocks of contract wheat decreased last week 233,000 bu, and are now 17,383,000 bu, of which 7,131,000 bu are winter and 10,251,000 bu are spring wheat. *Bradstreet's* reports a decrease of 4,518,000 bu in the world's available supply. Receipts at Duluth were 77 cars, and Minneapolis 215, a total of 270, against 415 cars the same day last year. Local receipts were 49 cars, 23 grading contract. Receipts at primary points were 257,000 bu, against 370,000 bu last year. Export clearances of wheat and flour were 312,000 bu. There was a good demand for cash wheat. In store sales were at 60c for No. 2 red, 5½@56½c for No. 3 do, and 58c for No. 3 spring. Private sales of No. 2 red and 53@56½c for No. 3 red.

Corn ruled somewhat quiet and trading was largely of a scalping order, with the range in a narrow way at ½c. The tone was a trifle easier, although losses at the close were only ⅛c. In the absence of important news the market was influenced largely by local conditions. Crop prospects were again reported favorable in most localities and general rains added to the easy feeling. However, the cash demand was good. No one was prominently on either side of the market. Sold at 45½@45¾c and closed a shade easier, at 45⅜c. September opened steady at 41¼@41⅝c, sold up to 41⅝c, and reacted at 41¼c bid. Receipts at 510 cars were 20 cars under the estimate, while shipments were liberal at 279,112 bu. The demand for cash corn was good, but buyers found difficulty in filling orders, holders asking higher prices relatively. Prices were off ⅛@⅜c early, but closed steady. Charters were liberal at 289,000 bu. In store sales were at 40⅜@41⅜c for No. 2, 41¼@41⅝c for do yellow, and 40½@40⅝c for do white. Free on board sales were at 41⅝@41¾c for No. 2, 41¼c for No. 2 yellow, and 42⅝@42¾c for No. 2 white.

Oats opened weak, but reacted, and closed ⅛c to 1c higher for futures. The latter early were controlled by the cash market. Even with high prices and a good demand the estimate for today was only fair—107 cars. Most of the selling was on reports of favorable rains in the West and Northwest. Local stocks showed an increase of 45,000 bu. Sales were on a basis of 31c for No. 2, closed at 45¼c bid, an advance of 1c. July opened ½c lower at 38¾c, and after selling at 39¾c lost back to 39⅜c, closing at that, which was relatively steady. Buying orders from New York and the country stimulated local buying on part of former sellers and the market became firmer and closed steady. Baldwin-Farnum bought the September. Sample oats were in good demand by shippers and the supply was larger than on the previous day. The market ruled steady as to the opening and firm later. Mixed oats were unchanged with white ¼@¾c lower. In store sales were at 45¼@46c for No. 3 white and 44½@45¼c for No. 2. Free on board sales were at 45½@46c for No. 3 white and 45@45¾c for No. 2.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. Offerings were light and the demand limited. The last of the old crop is now coming in, and country shippers are practically out of the market. No. 2 in store was quotable at 48¾c. Free on board sales were at 48@48½c for No. 3 and No. 2 at 50@51c. Barley feed buyers are holding off; the market lacked support under small receipts. Sales were made at 48c for No. 2 and 50c for No. 3.

The supply of bran was light and demand good. Sales were at $11.75.

Provisions were almost lifeless so far as speculative business goes. The market opened weak on a decline in live hogs at the yards, although receipts were under the estimate at 17,000 hogs. However, arrivals at Kansas City and Omaha were heavy. A somewhat firmer tone was developed on moderate buying, especially in pork and ribs. Prices closed steady. September pork ranged at $12.60@12.65, closing steady at the outside, with cash in light request at about July figures. September lard sold at $6.80@6.82½, resting at $6.82½, a decline of 5c. Cash lots were dull and easier. September ribs closed at $12.55, or 2½c lower, with cash product in fair request at about 10c over July prices. The shipping demand was moderate and prices ruled lower and the foreign firm and higher at Liverpool. Cash sales, including 250 tcs lard at $6.67½, 85,000 lbs cheese at $6.95, and 75,000 lbs leaf at $7.00; 50,000 lbs green hams at $9.00.

Cash flax was practically devoid of offerings. Bids were at $1.45 for No. 1 on track, but no sales were made. Futures were without marked activity. For September $1.19 was bid and $1.17 for October, a shade under last quotations. Local stocks last week decreased 11,100 bu. Shipments were 10 cars, while receipts were only 3 cars. Timothy seed ruled dull and the market nominal. September was offered at $6.00, but there were no bids. For October $4.65@4.75 was bid, which showed a slight improvement. Prime seed was quotable at $4.85@5.00. Clover was unchanged. There were no offerings, and the market was nominally $9.00@9.10 for prime.

Gossip Current on 'Change.

Nervousness and erratic fluctuations again characterized the wheat market. The foreign markets continue largely to give the cues, and the uneasiness abroad does not subside. Pardridge was an important factor, selling freely, but the bulls had ample news to back their opinions that such unlimited short selling was no longer anything else of that many termed "foolhardiness. The crowd had it that Ream was making vigorous efforts to break the market, and was over on the short line. D. Butters addressed a personal letter to the customers of F. G. Logan & Co., drawing attention to several telling points in the situation. It read in part as follows: "Let me call your attention to the following grain list June 11: Atlantic—For orders and direct ports from Russia, 191,000 qrs; from the Eastern States and Canada, 182,000 qrs; California and Oregon, 785,000 qrs; Australasia, 595,000 qrs; Chile, 185,000 qrs; Argentine Republic, 1,170,000 qrs. You will notice from these figures that Russia and India are out of the race. The Pacific coast is today without one vessel available for grain, and as we read between the lines there will be no wheat loaded there until September or, perhaps, October. The Australian crop is practically moved, so is the Argentine, and in any case Australia or India cannot draw tonnage there with wheat at 29s a quarter. Our winter crop is one of good quality, but farmers' reserves are light. Millers are without wheat and must buy the new crop as it moves, because there is a fair demand for flour at about 1 shilling advance over the low prices of ten days ago. The movement of spring—that is, the new crop—cannot come before the middle of September, and with the present stocks in sight at Minneapolis and Duluth there is not more than supply for local milling demand."

The following relative to wheat was from a prominent house: "We give now a report that can be depended on. It comes from one of the best harvesting machine factories, Kansas about the same as last year, Nebraska not over one-third of a crop of small grains, South Dakota not over one-third crop under the most favorable conditions from now until harvest, Minnesota some parts fair, others good, and many places poor. North Dakota late and uncertain; Iowa, all small grains bad."

The *Market Record* reports the stocks of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 717,000 bu, a decrease of 72,000 bu during the last week. The estimated stocks in country elevators of Minnesota and North Dakotas is 2,507,000 bu, a decrease of 215,000 bu.

A conservative elevator concern at Winona sent the following to Monitz & Co.: "We have a general letter from our auditor who says that even where some sections have had rain it came too late and did not do the good expected. Of course there are a good many sections which are still suffering, and taking all in all we will have a poor crop in Western Minnesota and South Dakota."

Trading in May, 1895, corn has been in order for the last two days. "The price," said Logan, "around 37c is based entirely on the crop prospects, which, according to all accounts, could not be more promising. But it looks rather low with the crop liable to all sorts of contingencies, and is a pretty low figure for corn in Chicago under almost any circumstances."

The quantity of flour and wheat on passage to Europe decreased equal to 2,880,000 bu during the last week, and the quantity of corn decreased 800,000 bu.

Baltimore wired Jackson Bros. that 17,000 bu of new wheat had been received there. This was taken as another indication of an early movement on the latest crop, and was an important bearish item among the few with which that side was favored.

Puts and calls were dull and indicated weakness. Puts on September wheat sold at 61⅞c, 61¼c, and closed at 61¼@61⅜c. Calls ranged at 62¼@62⅜c and closed at 62½c. Calls on corn were at 41¼@41⅜c and puts at 41½c.

It was said there was 140,000 bu cash wheat worked here yesterday, but sellers were reticent about giving the particulars, and terms were kept private.

Rumsey-Chandler's traveling man in Missouri writes that crops there are all in fine condition.

H. H. Carr had samples of barley from St. Charles, Minn., showing bad work of chinch bugs.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 120 cars; hogs, 28,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.		Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
			WHEAT.		
Jun.	59¾@	....@	59¾@59⅞		....@ 59¾
July	60 @	....@	59⅝@60⅜		....@ 59⅝
Sept	62⅛@	62¼	61⅛@62⅜		....@ 61¼
			CORN.		
July	40⅝@	....@	40⅝@41 @		....@ 40⅞
Sept	41¼@	41⅜	41⅛@41⅜		....@ 41⅛
			OATS.		
Jun.	44½@	....@	....@ 44⅛@		....@ 45¾
July	39 @	....@	38½@39¼		....@ 39¾
Aug.	30¾@	....@	30¾@31		....@ 30¾
Sept	29¾@	30	29¾@30¼	30	@ 30¾
			MESS PORK.		
July	$12.57½@	....@	$12.55 @12.55		....@12.55
Sept	12.65 @	....@	12.60 @12.65		....@12.65
			LARD—PER 100 LBS.		
July	6.70 @	6.72½@	6.67½@ ....@		....@ 6.67½
Sept	6.85 @	6.87½@	6.80 @ 6.82½@		....@ 6.82½
			RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.		
July	6.55 @	....@	6.50 @ 6.55 @		....@ 6.52½
Sept	6.57½@	....@	6.50 @ 6.57½@		....@ 6.55

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	65¼@65¾	65¼@65⅞	70¼
No. 2 corn	40⅞@40⅞	40⅞	42¼
No. 2 oats	29¼@	29 @	
Mess pork		10.15 @	@10.10
Lard		9.60 @	@10.17½
Short ribs		8.87½@	@ 9.37½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contra'd grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	23	23	3	49
Spring wheat				
Corn	415	78	17	510
Oats	146	142	8	296
Rye	3			3
Barley		1	9	10
Totals	586	244	35	865

Inspected out: 106,580 bu wheat, 346,013 bu corn, and 1,884 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 40 cars wheat, 300 cars corn, 120 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening and the corresponding day a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
ARTICLES.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Flour, bris	8,863	13,213	4,295	4,973
Wheat, bu	286,582	167,167	179,474	174,274
Corn, bu	280,870	466,723	279,112	14,421
Oats, bu	248,747	472,154	180,947	109,934
Rye, bu	1,000	1,903	3,289	2,282
Barley, bu	4,450	17,050	2,209	5,655
T. seed, lbs	30,000		27,783	
C. seed, lbs		30,000	4,503	500
Oth. s'd, lbs		7,865	611	1,355
F. seed, bu	19,000		22,100	
Cheese, lbs	266,267	320,030	343,280	162,110
Butter, lbs	212,250	187,480	317,760	151,573
Hides, lbs	155,600	141,445	700,000	755,600
Wool, lbs	447,253	287,686	311,772	208,850

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending June 27, 1894.	*June 26, 1894.*	*June 28, 1893.*
Wheat, flour, qrs	3,320,000	3,520,000	3,720,000
Corn, qrs	530,000	610,000	490,000
To continent—			
Wheat, qrs	1,240,000	1,400,000	1,680,000
Corn, qrs	390,000	430,000	480,000

The following table shows the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending June 23, 1894.	*Week ending June 16, 1894.*	*Week ending June 24, 1893.*
Flour, brls	134,000	319,000	236,000
Wheat, qrs	470,000	374,000	360,000
Corn, qrs	299,000	155,000	178,000

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 289,000 bu corn.

STREET PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter Steady—Poultry and Eggs Unchanged—Other Produce.

Butter prices continue steady. Receipts are moderate and demand is mostly for cold storage purposes and better grades. Poultry and eggs showed but little change. In berries there was only a fair trade, and only a small portion of the stock was fancy. Linseed oils advanced 2c.

The following sales of butter were reported to the Produce Exchange: Creameries—590 tubs extras at 16¾@17c; 506 tubs, mostly firsts, at 15½@16¾c; 140 tubs at 15c; 10 tubs at 14½c. Dairies—115 tubs extras at 14@15c; 120 tubs firsts at 13c; 25 tubs seconds at 12c; 252 tubs packing stock at 10½@11c; 25 tubs ladies firsts at 13½c; 50 tubs seconds at 11c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 17c; firsts, 16@16½c; good to choice, 14@15c; ladles, 11@12½c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 14½c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11½@12c; packing stock, 10c; seconds at 11c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Fine Finest full cream cheddars, 8c per lb; twins, 8c; Young Americas, 8½c; slightly skimmed, 6½@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@12c; brick cheese, 9@10c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@80c; lard tierces, 95c@$1.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 14c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6@6½c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 18½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90c@$1.40 per box; loose, 6@4½c per lb; prunes, 4½@6¾c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh-laid stock, 9½c per doz; city candled, 10c.

FANCY FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.25; lemons, $2.75@5.00 per box; strawberries, Michigan and Wisconsin, $1.00@1.75 per 16-qt case; blackberries, $1.50@3.00 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 60c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $2.25@2.50 per 16-qt case; cherries, 75c@$1.50 per 24-qt case. California fruits—Oranges, seedlings, $2.50@3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3.50; cherries, 25@85c per 10-lb box; peaches, 50c@$1.00 per case; pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per crate; apricots, 50@90c per 20-lb box; apples (new) 25@60c per ½-bu box; plums, $1.25@1.50 per box.

HAY—Timothy was scarce and found ready sale. Upland prairie was in large supply and demand light. The market was weak and a dull feeling prevailed. Sales on track were 1 car timothy at $10.50 and 3 cars upland prairie at $6.00@7.50 cars; oats, 22 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 26,862 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 148,500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 61c; No. 2 hard, 59c; No. 1 white, 64c; firmer. Corn in good demand; small arrivals by rail; No. 2 yellow, 47½@48c; No. 2 white, 47@47¼c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 white, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed, 48c.

Peoria, Ill., June 26.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white 45c. Rye—Quiet, irregular; No. 2, 45@55c. WHISKY—Firm; high wine basis, $1.25@1.26. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Receipts—Corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 49,500 bu. Shipments—Corn, 11,050 bu; oats, 49,500 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 26.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 92½c; good, 97½c. SPIRITS—Dull; 27½c. TAR—Firm; $1.30. TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

FRESH PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Quoted Firm and Corn Quiet on the Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm, demand moderate; holders offer moderately; No. 2 California, 5s 6d@5s 6½d. Corn quiet, demand moderate; new 1 mixed spot, 3s 8¼d. California brewing barley, 23s 6d@25s 6d. Flour—Spring patents, 5s 9d. Red Western winter wheat, 4s 8¼d@4s 9½; red Western spring, 4s 7d@4s 8d. The receipts of wheat for the last three days were 194,000 centals, including 130,000 American. The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 65,800 centals. The weather is warm. PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, 66s 3d. Butter—Finest and good nominal. Bacon—Long and short clear, 5s 1½d, 33s 6d; long clear, 45 lbs, 35s. Lard—Prime Western, 35s. CHEESE—American finest new, 44s 3d. TALLOW—24s 3d. TURPENTINE—28s. LINSEED OIL—22s 6d. RESIN—Common, 3s 6d. PEAS—Canadian, 5s 1d; no stock.

London, June 26.—CANE SUGAR—Quiet; centrifugal cavs, 14s 3d; Mascovado fair refining, 12s 6d.

Manchester, June 26.—CLOTH AND YARNS—Quiet and unchanged.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

TO BUILD THE ROAD.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED OFFICIAL MAKES POSITIVE STATEMENTS.

Some of the Engineering Difficulties in the Way of a Union Terminal Loop—Electric Feeders for the Northwestern in Process of Construction—No Gold Engagements—Foreigners Buy Stocks—Local Market Dull and Weak—Strawboard Conference to Form a Pool.

"It is getting about time for people to understand that the Northwestern Elevated railroad is a bona-fide organization, projected in good faith, and which will build an elevated road on the North Side," said D. H. Louderback yesterday. "It seems to us hardly fair, either, that the Northwestern Elevated road should be characterized as an obstructionist. The projectors of the Northwestern Elevated saw an open field, which no one's plans had, at that time, occupied. We have spent $750,000 already on the North Shore Electric road, and are spending $1,500,000 in the construction of other electric feeders. We conceived the plan for building a road which would have the most convenient terminus possible for patrons. The plan for this terminus was an exceedingly expensive one, but there was at the time these plans were worked out no plan for a union loop nor any plan for down-town terminals by other roads which would interfere with the carrying out of our scheme. We were clearly the first in the field, and it hardly seems fair, now that other roads wish to build across our projected line, to hold us up as obstructionists, organized for the purpose of preventing the other roads building any down-town terminus. We believe that our terminal plan offers the best possible facilities for accommodating the people. If there is some better plan, we are open to conviction. It is nonsense, however, for people to longer say that this company has not organized in good faith and that we have no intentions of building an elevated railroad. People have made comparisons between this enterprise and the Economic Gas company. The two fall far short of offering a parallel. Who is there to sell out to? If we are organized to sell out there must be a buyer. We are organized to build that road, and we are going to build it. Further than that, it will be a profitable enterprise. The difference between this road and those elevated roads which are proving unsuccessful is the difference of a satisfactory terminal at this end and a network of electric feeders at the other. This point of the case is regarded of prime importance."

It can be announced that the North western Elevated company has purchased the William Blair property on Lake street opposite the Reading property and the Gardner property at Nos. 171 to 175 Randolph street. Regarding that purchase officials of the company would have nothing to say, but the purchase has nevertheless been made.

The construction of the union loop for the elevated roads has in it more difficulties than are encompassed in either the financial question of how it is to be money reached cottons, printing, dress goods, ginghams, cotton dress goods, shirtings, and seasonable novelties, including white goods. Printing cloths were very dull at 2 15-16c. In the dry goods market there was a better tone.

PETROLEUM—Weak. Pennsylvania oil sales none. July option sales, none; close, 85½c. Lima and ...ers, heads Oil City—Opened 86½c; highest, 86½c; lowest, 84¾c; closed, 84¾c. Sales, 12,000; shipments, 86,473; runs, 86,272. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 86¾c; highest, 86½c; lowest, 85c; closed, 85½c bid.

COTTONSEED OIL—Inactive; prime crude, 29c asked; off crude, 26@28c; yellow butter grades, 35c asked; choice yellow, 34c; prime yellow, 32½@33c; yellow off grades, 31½@32c; prime white, 28c.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 26.—WHEAT—The market opened this morning with some show of firmness, and, although a little lower than the close of Monday, there was considerable disposition early to buy on the break, and prices advanced ½c. Then the early buyers turned sellers and prices ruled down again, closing about ⅝@⅞c lower than yesterday for the future months and about ¼c lower for cash wheat on track. There were 195 cars of fresh wheat that arrived from the country this morning and the demand for it was good, the prices obtained being higher on the average than the prices obtained yesterday for the same grades of grain. A few of these were in on sales that had been previously made to arrive, but the most of it was sold by sample and more could have been sold at the same prices quite easily. While the break was in favor of the close on prices of future months the spot stuff weakened about ¼c. The Liverpool and Paris markets were particularly weak this morning and there were large movements of wheat to Western Europe from Baltic ports. There were also reports of rain in the dry sections of the Northwest and this helped to make holders of wheat somewhat timid. Trading was chiefly local, and although not large was moderately active most of the day. The market closed: July and July, 62½c; September, 60¾c; December, 61¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c. Demand from millers was quiet and estimated to equal nearly the production, which was estimated at 33,000 brls for the 24 hours. Shipments of flour were 29,724 brls. Prices were steady at unchanged to 5c lower for patents, $3.60@3.65 for bakers'. Wheat receipts for the day were 128,700 bu; shipments, 16,800 bu. The local consumption by mills and the shipments made the distribution about 35,000 bu more than the day's receipts.

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat fluctuated rapidly today, closing 1¼c off on foreign news; No. 2 red cash, 50@50¾c; June, 50⅜c; July, 52¾c; August, 56½@56¾c; September, 57¾@57½c. Corn—Lost ¾c on improving crops; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40c; June, 39⅝c; July, 38½@38¾c; September, 38¾c. Oats firm; No. 2, cash and June, 43½c; July, 35½c; August and September, 30c. Rye and barley—Nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy; spot, 61@61¼c; July, 61@61¼c; August, 62⅛@62¼c; September, 63@63⅜c; steamer, No. 2 red, 58@58¾c. Receipts, 12,333 bu; stock, 444,497 bu; sales, 69,000 bu. Milling wheat by sample, 62c. Corn—Dull; spot, 43c bid. Receipts, 11,355 bu; stock, 125,914 bu; sales, 3,000 bu. Southern corn—By sample, 52@55c; do on grade, 54c asked. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white western, 51c asked; No. 2 mixed do, 49@50c. Receipts, 10,154 bu; stock, 90,588 bu. Rye—Inactive; No. 2, 55@56c; stock, 4,795 bu.

Toledo, O., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat active, easy; No. 2 cash and June, 59c; July, 59¾c; August, 60¾c; September, 61½c; December, 64¾c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 43½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 48½c. Rye dull; cash, 51c. Clover seed—Dull, steady; prime, cash, $5.50; October, $5.15. Receipts—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, cash, June and July, 65c; No. 1 Northern, cash, June and July, 63½c; September, 62½c; December, 61½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 60¾c; No. 3, 55¾c; rejected, 50¾c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 64¾c, Rye, 45c. Flax, $1.41. Oats—No. 2, 40c; No. 3 white, 44½c. Car inspection today: Wheat, 70 cars; oats, 22 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 26,862 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 148,500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 61c; No. 2 hard, 54@55c; No. 2 red, 51¼@53c; No. 3 red, 50@51c; rejected, 44@46c. Corn—Mixed ½c higher, white ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c. Oats unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c; No. 2 white, 46¼c. Receipts and shipments, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 61c; No. 3 red, 59c; No. 1 white, 64c; firmer. Corn in good demand; small arrivals by rail; No. 2 yellow, 47½@48c; No. 2 yellow, 47@47¼c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 white, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed, 48c.

Peoria, Ill., June 26.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white 45c. Rye—Quiet, irregular; No. 2, 45@55c. WHISKY—Firm; high wine basis, $1.25@1.26. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Receipts—Corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 49,500 bu. Shipments—Corn, 11,050 bu; oats, 49,500 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 26.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 92½c; good, 97½c. SPIRITS—Dull; 27½c. TAR—Firm; $1.30. TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

DISCUSS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Financial Circles Interested in His Statement—Stocks and Bonds Remain Firm.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The views of President Cleveland on the financial situation, given out at Washington last evening, formed the chief topic of discussion in financial circles today and exercised considerable influence on stock values. A statement from the President at this time was unexpected and it is thought some New York influences were brought to bear. The way matters here are inclined to the opinion the affair pointed in the direction of a bond issue. The views expressed had a reassuring effect at London, where the American securities were strong and higher. The foreigners sent liberal buying orders at the outset for a number of international stocks, including St. Paul, Erie, Atchison, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred, and Kansas and Texas, but the market ran up quickly, which prevented some of the orders from being executed. The room traders and one or two of the old bull leaders took hold of the railway list for an upward turn and the shorts also covered.

The improvement that resulted from the various purchasing movements mentioned was equal to 1¼ in Erie, 1¾ in St. Paul, about a point in Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, and Northern Pacific preferred, and ⅛ to ¾ in the remainder of the leading railroads, the latter in C., C., C. and St. L. and the Burlington. The advance was maintained until late in the afternoon, except in a few shares, which reacted fractionally. The Pullman boycott had no influence on the general list, although the stock of the company dropped 2 and rallied 1. Wheeling and Lake Erie first declined 1¼ and then recovered 1½. Missouri Pacific was a prominent feature in the early dealings, and led all other railways in point of business. Liquidation in the stock is apparently over and there was increased buying on reports of an improvement in trade in the South and Southwest. St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Northern Pacific were strengthened by the London buying. Atchison was firm on the expectation that the Reorganization committee would this afternoon complete all details for the deposit of the securities and also make the assessment payable in small installments.

In the industrial group Chicago Gas was the most active feature and passed through frequent changes. At first there was some pressure to sell the stock and the prices declined nearly a point, but at the decline support came in, and there was a rise of 1¼, followed by a reaction of ⅝. It was reported that a proposed change in organization involved the elimination of the Fidelity Trust company of Philadelphia and the substitution of the Union Trust company as trustee. American Sugar Refining was less active than for a long time past, owing to a general disposition to await developments at Washington. Most of the time the stock ruled ⅛ to ⅛ above last night's closing. The preferred gained ⅛. The other industrials were dull. Distilling rose ¾ and General Electric 1¼. Consolidated Gas declined 1¼. U. S. Cordage, after several changes of less than a point, ruled at last night's closing. National Lead and Tobacco were firm and fractionally higher.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1; closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¾@489¼ for demand and 487½@487¾ for sixty days; posted rates 488¾@490; commercial bills 486¾. Silver certificates, 64@65.

Total sales of stocks yesterday 94,390 shares.

Government bonds steady; State bonds dull.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was steady in the morning and weak in the afternoon, the principal changes being: Declines—Union Pacific gold 6s, collateral trust notes, 4½; St. Joe and Grand Island 1sts, Louisville and Nashville, S. and A. div. guaranteed 5s, Kansas Pacific 6s of '95 and do 6s of '96, 2; Colorado Midland 4s, 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, 1¾; Oregon Improvement 1sts, 1½; Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northern 6s, Chicago and Eastern Illinois 1sts, St. Louis and San Francisco 2ds, class B, Wisconsin Central incomes, 1. Advances—Equitable Gas of Chicago 6s, 4; Erie 2d consol trust receipts, 1½; Atchison 2ds, 1⅛; and Chicago and Erie 1sts, 1 per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Jun 26*	*Closing Jun 25*
Atchison	5,100	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
Am. Cotton Oil	200	28½	26¾	27¾	26¾
Do pfd	200	69½	69½	70	69½
American Sugar	8,600	98⅝	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do pfd	100	91	91	90¾	90¾
American Tobacco	1,100	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
A. & Pacific	200	5	5	5	
Central Pacific	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	
C. B. & Q	5,700	76¾	75¾	76¾	76¾
C. & N. W	11	105¾	105¾	105¾	104¾
C. & St. P	13,700	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¾
C. R. I. & P	900	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
C. St. P., M. & O. pfd.	16	119	119	119	
Can. So	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Ches. & Ohio	300	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
C., St. P., M. & M	100	103	103	103	
C. F. & I	200	20	20	20	
C., O., C. & St. L	200	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
Cent. R. & R. of N. J	500	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
Col. & H. Va	200	16¾	16¼	16¾	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	700	126½	125¾	126¾	126¾
Chicago Gas	12,500	87	85¾	86¾	85¾
Del. & Hudson	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Den. & Rio G	10	8	8	8	
Do pfds	200	28¾	27	25	
Dist. & C. F. Co	5,700	24¼	23¾	24	23¾
E. T. land rights	1,200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
East Tenn	400	6	6	6	
Gen. Electric	5,300	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾
Illinois Cent.		96	96	96	
Lake Shore	700	133	131½	133	131½
Louis. & Nash	1,100	44¼	44¼	44¼	43¾
L. & N. A. pfd	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	
L. N. A. & C	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Mich. Cent	50	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Mo. Pac	50	11¾	11¾	11	
Mo. Pac. pfd	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	18¾
Manhattan	300	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Mo. Pac. pfd	9,900	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
N. Y. & N.

VOTE IS YET FAR OFF.

MORE STUMBLING-BLOCKS IN THE WAY OF THE TARIFF.

German Reappears, and with Him Come Rumors of Another Big Batch of Amendments—Bill Continues to Make Trouble, and Republicans Will Insist on Fighting the Sugar, Wool, and Whisky Dates, So the Outlook Is Not Promising—Nicaragua Canal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The prospects for an immediate vote on the tariff bill seem to be growing beautifully less. First came the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, and this was followed by Senator Hill's inning today, practically nothing being accomplished for the passage of the income tax feature. The Democratic managers all of a sudden seemed to have lost their desire for undue speed. It is a curious coincidence that this apparent change of tactics comes on the heels of Senator Gorman's restoration to health and his return to the Senate. He it was who was responsible in large measure for the 400 amendments introduced without previous notice in the early part of May. Now comes the rumor that the Finance committee is about to unload another large batch of amendments. They will not alter the bill to any such extent as those previously reported, and will be largely in the way of verbal changes, but at the same time they will have to be acted upon one by one as the particular paragraphs are reached. The Republicans are still determined to make a strong fight on the whisky tax date and on sugar and wool. This being the case, it will be extraordinary, to say the least, if the bill comes to a final vote this week. The constant changes by the Finance committee and their apparent lack of purpose have disgusted even the strong supporters of the bill. It is now known that it never received any intelligent consideration in committee, and its fathers and godfathers are heartily ashamed of their child. This has given rise to some rumors to the effect that the bill may not pass after all, but this seems to be but idle talk, as the managers have repeatedly declared the party would surely be defeated before the people unless some of the pledges of tariff reform were redeemed. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the desire for speedy action seems to be much less strong than while Senator Gorman was ill at his home in Maryland.

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The absolute necessity for making the new duty on sugar operative as soon as the bill goes into effect is shown in a most striking manner by reports received of recent startling operations of the sugar trust. The statement is made that the trust has been for some time past filling up enormous stocks of raw sugar. Reports from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are to the effect that the wharves of those cities are loaded with sugar consigned to the trust. The figures show that in the last six months there is a gain of over 200,000 tons in the amount of sugar on hand. There can be but one reason for this, and that is that the managers of the trust long ago prepared to take advantage of the increase in the duty. Even if the Finance committee should make the duty operative at once the shrewd managers of the trust will reap an enormous crop. It was hinted a week or so ago that they were in condition to make a large sum of money even if the original scheme for advancing the date for Jan. 1 should fall through. The present accumulation of sugar is but a slight evidence of what would have happened if public opinion had not been aroused to such an extent that the sugar schemers in the Senate were forced to abandon their original plan. These revelations render it almost certain that the sugar schedule will not only be amended to conciliate the Louisiana planters and the foreign sugar countries, but will also be put into operation as soon as the bill becomes a law.

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Concessions for two lines of steamships have been granted by the Mexican Government, one to trade between ports of the Gulf of Mexico, with the privilege of extension to the United States and to Europe, the other between ports on the Pacific coast and the United States and Central and South American ports. The gulf line is to be equipped with three steamers of 4,000 tons each, two of 2,000 each, and two of from 500 to 1,000 tons. The first five are required to have a speed of not less than twelve knots, the smaller ones not less than eight knots. The Pacific line will be composed of three steamers of 2,500 tons each, two of from 500 to 1,000 tons. The speed of the three largest shall not be less than twelve knots, the smaller eight knots. The steamers of both lines are required to touch at the termini of the Tehuantepec railway for inter-oceanic traffic. The lines are to be in operation within two years from date of the concession. The usual franchises and privileges given to the concession are to run for thirty-three years.

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Advices received at the State Department announce that the new port of Barrios on the Atlantic coast of Guatemala has been declared open for traffic. A pier 1,200 feet long, affording a depth of water of twenty-two feet alongside, has just been finished, and railway tracks extend the entire length of the pier, enabling vessels to load or unload their cargoes directly into the cars. Barrios is the northern terminus of a railway, one-third of which is finished, designed to be extended to Guatemala City, the capital of the republic. When the line is finished the time of transit from ocean to ocean by this new isthmian route will be ten hours. San José, on the Pacific, will be the southern terminus.

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Fears of the administration that a war was imminent between China and Japan as a result of the Corean troubles were considerably allayed today by the receipt of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Skerrett, commanding the Asiatic squadron. The dispatch stated that affairs were quiet in Corea and that the Chinese and Japanese troops had not left the country. The department would give out no further information concerning the message, but Rear-Admiral Skerrett stated that the troops will be withdrawn shortly. It is believed by officials here that Japan is playing a "bluff game" in this matter and that she will not get what she is after. In any event no fears are expressed that trouble will ensue between the two countries.

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There was a queer little scratch in the Senate between Mr. Harris of Tennessee and Senator McLaurin of Mississippi. Mr. McLaurin was anxious to secure the reconsideration of the amendment exempting the salary of the President of the United States from the income tax. Senator McLaurin resented the tone in which Senator Harris answered a question and did not hesitate to say so. At this the old ex-Governor bridled up in his best style and informed his colleague from Mississippi that he was at liberty to take the tone for the intent. The episode stopped there, but the spat was the source of huge delight to the Republican members, who take it as an evidence that the spirit of discontent among the small-fry Democratic Senators against the dictatorial methods of the party leader is rapidly growing and may yet lead to open revolt.

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"No complaints to the United States Department of State have been made by my government," remarked the Venezuelan Minister; "in relation to the incorrect edition of an atlas of Venezuela published at Chicago, nor is it likely that such a step will be taken. The Chicago publishers insisted, as do the authorities of Great Britain, that the Orinoco shall be the dividing line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and they embodied this in their atlas. As it was palpably incorrect its sale has been prohibited in my country, and there is no necessity for any international complication over such a trifle."

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In the list of patentees to whom patents were issued by the Interior Department today were the following Illinoisans:

Sallie T. Andrus, Aurora, combination trunk, bureau, and writing table; Howard E. Banker, Western Springs, automatic valve gear for tile presses; Henry N. Barth, Chicago, steam boiler; John E. Bradley, Chicago, machine table; Augustus G. Burton and D. S. Covert, Chicago, safe lock; Edward G. T. Colley, Chicago, combined feed water heater and purifier; Peter B. Donahoo, Chicago, street sweeper and broom-making machine; Robert Faries, Decatur, adjustable carrier for electric lamps; Andrew J. Fisher, Buda, manufacturing car wheels; John C. Fyfe, Chicago, commutator; Robert Guy, Ashton, and O. E. Reed, Rochelle, sash lock; lifter, and holder; Henry J. Howard, Paris, sleigh runner attachment; Ulysses G. Johnson, Chicago, water-closet seat; Willard D. Lawrence and F. A. Hopkins, Chicago, office door indicator; Daniel P. Lyon, Oswego, grapple; Ebenezer K. Mutting, Chicago, recovering glycerine and salt from spent soap lye; Charles Nalence, Chicago, piano attachment; Emil Nenhauser, Gridley, gate; William L. Oakes, Decatur, elevator and dump; Orel D. Orvis, Chicago, steamer boiler furnace; Charles M. and H. B. Patterson, Chicago, display rack for wall paper; Peter Peterson, Chicago, dump car; Gustave Pozdena and F. Charan, Chicago, fire mask; Joseph Reychmann, Chicago, hydraulic elevator; Bloomer A. Reynolds, Rochelle, potato digger; Charles Sorley and J. K. Pumpelly, Chicago, forming storage battery plates; Alfred Stromberg, Chicago, electric burglar alarm; Joseph Van Ruymbeke, Chicago, preparing steam, process of and apparatus for distilling glycerine, recovering glycerine from glycerine foots, and recovering products from spent soap lye. Trade-marks—Wallace C. Abbott, Chicago, for certain pills; Simpson Bros. company, Chicago, for cement and asphalt blocks and slabs for walks and floors. Designs—August Hanke, Chicago, lemon squeezer handle.

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It is quite likely that at the next meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs among other topics which will come up for discussion will be the Nicaragua Canal project. "No progress has been made in this matter," remarked Gen. Charles E. Hooker of the committee, "from the fact that we have been waiting some definite action by the Senate. The bill, which they will undoubtedly send over to us, will be promptly referred to our committee for such action as it may deem proper after a due consideration of its magnitude." In the course of a report made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on this canal it was stated that "apprehended difficulties had been developed and overcome and leave the entire line of the canal from ocean to ocean free from all practical embarrassment, arising from any uncertainty as to the nature of the soil through which it is to be constructed. Engineering work on the canal has been done so thoroughly as to escape even a suggestion that it is faulty or that it needs correction. People in all parts of the country discussed the subject and sent memorials to Congress asking that the United States Government proceed with the work, so that this should be an American canal under American control. When the people had taken up the subject and were pressing its consideration it seemed to be impossible, as it would be unpatriotic, that the canal should be placed under the control of a European government or should be constructed by and placed in the power of European capitalists. If action by Congress is delayed unreasonably the company now controlling the work will be compelled to either abandon the concessions and lose the money they have already invested in the canal, or to accept the offers made to them by foreign capitalists. If either of these results should follow the inaction of Congress the people could not censure the canal company for yielding to a fate that they could have avoided if Congress had not taken up the subject of constructing the canal through the aid of the United States."

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Secretary Carlisle is not favorably impressed with the latest design for the reverse of the Columbian medals submitted by Artist St. Gaudens, which substitutes a bird and wreath for the obnoxious nude male figure. Inclination of the Secretary of the Treasury tends toward the model prepared at the Philadelphia mint, which is considered much more elaborate and artistic than that of Mr. St. Gaudens. In the mint design there is deeper cutting, which is much more effective in medal work, and a shield is represented surrounded by a globe. Thinking either side are female figures, one blowing the trumpet of fame and the other recording with the pen of history the award made. Space for wording is left in the center of the medal, and a clear outline of the hull and lower masts of a caravel fill the lower part of the circle. It is quite likely Secretary Carlisle will not only return the last design submitted by St. Gaudens but an unpaid bill for $1,000 as well.

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A favorable report was submitted by the House Judiciary committee today on the bill introduced by Congressman Mahoney Dannell providing for terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts at Quincy, Ill. An act adopted Aug. 8, 1888, is amended to read as follows: "Hereafter there shall be held annually the third Monday in April and the first Monday in September, respectively, a term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois at the City of Quincy, said terms to be in addition to the terms now required by law to be held in said district; that the Judge of the United States Circuit or District Court for said district may by order from time to time appoint and hold additional special terms of said court whenever the interests of the public and the condition of the docket shall so require."

HILL A THORN IN BOURBON FLESH.

He Offers More Income Tax Amendments That Bother the Leaders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—When the income tax was taken up in the Senate today Mr. Hill withdrew the amendment offered Saturday to strike out the provision exempting the interest on United States bonds from the operation of the tax. His object in offering the amendment, he said, was to call the attention of the country to the fact that $635,000,000 of property in government bonds was necessarily exempt from the operation of the income tax under the law, although the ostensible purpose of the income tax was to reach wealth and equalize taxation.

Mr. Hill then moved to exempt State, county, and municipal bonds. He argued that the taxation of State bonds by the Federal Government would be a direct attack upon the administration of the States.

Discussion on the constitutionality of a national tax on State or municipal bonds continued for some time, and then a vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment. It was lost, 25 to 30. Messrs. Gray, Hill, and Pugh (Democrats) voted with the Republicans for the amendment and Mr. Pettigrew (Republican) and the Populists against it.

Mr. Hill then modified his amendment so as to confine the exemption to State bonds. Lost—27 to 30.

Mr. Hill then moved to strike out the provision for a tax on personal property acquired by gift or inheritance. Lost—26 to 34.

Vest's amendment excluding in the calculation of the incomes of banks, banking institutions, trust companies, life, fire, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, and other companies, actual operating and business expenses, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness was agreed to.

A committee amendment was adopted providing:

The tax shall not apply to States, counties, or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, and associations, and dependents of such members; nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes; nor to the loans made by building and loan associations to their shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to provide for themselves homes; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions, or societies as shall (1) have no stockholders or members except depositors and no capital except deposits; (2) shall not receive deposits to an aggregate amount in any one year of more than $1,000 from the same depositor; (3) shall not allow an accumulation or total of deposits by any one depositor exceeding $10,000; (4) shall actually divide and distribute to its depositors ratably to deposits, all the earnings over the necessary and proper expenses of such bank, institution, or society, except such as shall be applied to surplus; and (5) shall not possess in any form a surplus fund exceeding 10 per cent of its aggregate deposits.

Mr. Allison moved to add to Sec. 59 the words: "And nothing herein shall apply to any corporation, company, or association having a paid up capital of less than $10,000."

Without acting upon the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

EX-REBELS OF RICHMOND INDIGNANT.

Order a Picture from Camp Hall to Repay for Northern Criticism of Dr. Cave.

RICHMOND, Va., June 26.—[Special.]—Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, by a unanimous vote has ordered a picture of Col. Lawrence, a New-Yorker who was a Quartermaster in the Federal army, removed from the walls of the camp hall. This action is one of the results of the feeling stirred up here by Northern criticism of Dr. Cave's address. Lee Camp Friday night probably will remove a duplicate picture of Col. Lawrence from its wall. Col. Lawrence was here a year or two ago, and the veterans were exceedingly courteous to him. When he returned home he sent each camp a picture of himself.

Are Opposed to Fusion.

PARSONS, Kas., June 26.—[Special.]—At the Democratic County convention this afternoon delegates to the State convention were selected and a resolution was adopted opposing fusion with the Populists.

MORE BONDS TO COME.

MR. CLEVELAND'S STATEMENTS SAID TO MEAN ANOTHER ISSUE.

The Treasury Needs the Coin and Ought Not to Be Dependent Upon the Banks—Democratic Leaders Inclined to Criticise the President's Attitude—New York Financiers Said to Have Discussed the Matter with the Chief Executive—McGann's Labor Day Holiday Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—When THE TRIBUNE three weeks ago announced there was a possibility of another issue of bonds the statement met with a prompt denial from Secretary Carlisle. In spite of this fact it becomes evident the administration has been considering the matter with unusual care and that the present financial situation has been the source of much anxiety to the President and his advisers. The statement of the President is generally considered as rather a curious document, to say the least. It shows clearly the administration has been concocting schemes to avoid the necessity of a bond issue. The President's remark about croaking and disquieting tales is all the more singular in view of the fact that at the time when the denial of the original story about bonds was made the Treasury officials stated there was not the slightest cause for alarm. Many close observers in the Democratic party, in both Houses of Congress, are disposed to find fault with the statement of the President that the Treasury of the United States is for an indefinite time to depend on bankers in New York and elsewhere. It is very generally understood, in spite of the repeated denials, that Assistant Secretary Curtis visited New York a month ago and sounded the bankers there relative to the new bond issue. They felt the financial problem should be solved by an issue of bonds, but at the same time they could give the Assistant Secretary no assurance that the subscriptions of the bonds would be at all encouraging. The administration was in a quandary. It wanted the money and wanted it badly, but at the same time it could not afford to put out an issue of bonds which would be taken only at a small premium, for this would have an immediate and disastrous effect on the last issue and reflect seriously on the financial policy of the administration.

Thinks Bonds Will Be Issued.

President Cannon of the Chase National Bank of New York yesterday gave it as his belief that after the passage of the tariff bill another issue of $50,000,000 of bonds would be ordered. The gold reserve today was $65,506,000, or just about the same as at the time of the previous issue. The anxiety of the Democratic members in Congress to push the passage of the tariff bill seems to have a very direct connection with the financial situation. Importations and customs revenues accordingly have fallen to the lowest possible notch, importers of course being unwilling to bring into the country anything more than is absolutely necessary under the present rates of duty. It is evident, therefore, no relief can come to the Treasury from customs receipts until some little time after the passage of the act. It is impossible that the bill can become a law before the middle of July at the very earliest, and contingencies may easily arise which will postpone the date until Aug. 1. No receipts will come in from the income tax until next year. All this being true, there is some ground for the belief that the President's manifesto which expressly and officially places the Treasury under the control of the bankers of the country was merely the preliminary to the announcement of another issue of bonds. It would be an easy matter in this way to place the blame upon the bankers for not having supported the government, and this would relieve the administration of the position of the new bond issue. The President's declaration has not relieved the situation at all, but, on the contrary, has increased the talk about the condition of the Treasury.

New York Financiers Gratified.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The effect of President Cleveland's interview upon the financial situation and his assurance that the credit of the government should be kept intact was received with great satisfaction in financial and commercial circles today. Its influence was indicated by improved prices on the exchange. Among bankers it was taken as an intimation of a coming bond issue. It was rumored that Mr. Cleveland's action had not been entirely without the cognizance of prominent New York influences. It was even said several bank Presidents of this city had gone to Washington yesterday and had an interview with the President. According to the story President George G. Williams of the Clearing-House Association and the Chemical National Bank led the delegation. The situation, it was said, was talked over thoroughly, the necessity of a bond issue acknowledged, as was also the advisability of some assuring statement from the administration to set at rest temporarily the general anxiety and uneasiness.

It was said that it was now on the cards for Secretary Carlisle to visit New York to put the finishing stroke to the policy of assurances. Several clearing-house bankers said they thought a visit from him was quite probable, but would not acknowledge it had been arranged.

Comment on Cleveland's Statement.

Of the President's interview President Hepburn of the Third National Bank said:

I consider it a good interview and in excellent taste at an opportune time. It is very desirable to keep this country and foreign countries constantly assured that gold payments will be maintained in the United States. As long as a President has power to sell bonds under the present laws there is not the slightest doubt from the power of the Executive to maintain a gold basis and his assurances that he will do so is absolutely conclusive. If there is no ground for any anxiety about it. United States obligations will all be paid, and paid in gold.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said of Mr. Cleveland's statement: "I think it is a good and timely assurance."

Neither all the other prominent Presidents stated that they did not care just at present to comment upon the statement. In some quarters this was taken as an indication that some formal action by the Clearing-House association in reference to it might be contemplated, while elsewhere it was said the bankers thought it best to end all talk about the present condition of the Treasury.

It is now settled that New York bankers will not furnish the Treasury with any further amounts of gold for export. The generosity of last week was due to the personal urging of President Williams of the Chemical National Bank, and an agreement was made for one week's trial. No one has mentioned a continuance of the policy, as it would not receive the support of half a dozen bankers. A decided antagonism between the Secretary of the Treasury and the clearing-house bankers is evident. Criticisms of the Secretary's ignoring of New York financiers were made by several leading bankers today.

MR. CLINE TALKS OF ARMOR FRAUDS.

He Surprises the Investigators with Some of His Testimony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Supt. Cline, in charge of the armor-plate shops at the Carnegie works, began his testimony before the Congressional Investigating committee today. The witnesses heretofore examined had blamed Cline for most of the irregularities, so that much interest was attached to his examination. He was cross-examined by Chairman Cummings. He said he gave to Sill and other clerks written directions of how the plates should be treated. Then the actual work done was entered on the workmen's slates. The clerks then returned to Cline a transcription from the slates. He changed the figures before the reports of actual work were submitted to the government officers. Cline said there had never been a false entry for the purpose of fraud. Mr. Cummings drew out the statement that Cline had destroyed all his books. He said he had done this "because they contained a lot of stuff." He knew nothing about. The books were destroyed after the settlement with the government had been made. The destruction of the books, Cline asserted, had not been for the purpose of destroying evidence. He now had no record of the treatment of armor plates. Cline's figures on a certain page showed he had raised the number of hours a plate was in the furnace from eighteen to thirty-six. Representative Talbott asked why this specific change had been made. "To prevent fussing," answered Cline. This "fuss," he said, would be made by government officers. He wanted to please them. "My superiors knew what I was doing," added Cline. He mentioned Supt. Corrie of the armor shops as one who knew what was being done. Witness said he destroyed the books on his own responsibility.

LABOR DAY AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Mr. McGann Secures the Passage of His Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Another legal holiday has been added to the list of those now existing, so far as Congress has the power to do so, as on motion of Mr. McGann the Senate bill making Labor day a national holiday was passed. The following House bills were passed: Authorizing the Minneapolis Gaslight company to lay a submerged gas main across the Mississippi River; to give the same weight and effect to the oaths of privates and non-commissioned officers in pension cases as is given to the oaths of commissioned officers. The House went into Committee of the Whole and the deficiency bill was taken up. Considerable discussion was precipitated by amendments offered to the paragraph to pay Indian depredation claims. As the bill finally came out of Committee of the Whole this paragraph carried an appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of certain Indian depredation claims in lieu of the $6,000 for the examination of those cases by the Attorney-General as originally provided in the bill.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Veterans Interested in the Bill to Make Shiloh a National Park.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—One of the plans of this Congress in which war veterans are interested is the bill introduced by Representative Henderson for a national park on the battle-field of Shiloh, which was favorably reported by Representative Outhwaite of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs. The battle-ground embraces 3,000 acres, over which the State of Tennessee will grant jurisdiction to the United States. Land can be acquired for $12 an acre, the report states. The roads are unchanged since the battle was fought, and it is proposed to restore the field as nearly as possible to its former condition, the States cooperating by erecting tablets to mark the stands of their regiments. It is proposed to have the work done by a committee of three veterans, one of whom served in the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant, one from the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Buell, and one from Gen. Johnston's Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate made public the following confirmations: Receivers of Public Moneys—Foster M. Kinter of Lamoure at Bismarck, N. D.; Adolph W. Schmidt of Devil's Lake at Devil's Lake, N. D. Registers of Land Offices—Reuben Noble of Devil's Lake at Devil's Lake, N. D.; Edward A. Lamb of Michigan City at Bismarck, N. D. Postmasters—Illinois, Sylvester S. Shoemaker at Metropolis City; Monroe G. Sisson at Greenfield.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—William E. Newman, Lancaster, O.; Henry Vits, Manitowoc, Wis. Charles De Kay of New York to be Consul-General at Berlin, Germany; William Meyers Little of North Carolina to be Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin W. Brown of California to be Passed Assistant Surgeon to the marine hospital service.

Protection for Playwrights.

There is little doubt that the bill for more strict dramatic copyright laws, which is being pushed by the play writers of the country, will receive favorable action by the House Committee on Patents, and its friends are hopeful that it will pass Congress. It is to be voted on in committee Wednesday. It is apparent that a majority of the members are friendly to it.

To Extend the Appropriations.

It is expected a resolution will soon be presented extending the present appropriations thirty days. This resolution will have to pass this week, as it is impossible to get any of the regular appropriation bills passed before the 1st of July.

Washington Briefs.

Senator Peffer today gave notice of an amendment to the tariff bill levying a duty of $50 per head upon every alien arriving in the United States.

Secretary Morton expects to leave Washington within the present week for a visit to his home in Nebraska and to his sons, most of whom are in Chicago. The Secretary also has in contemplation a brief trip to Europe in the latter part of July.

Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following Western places: Illinois—Amity, Jacob Gerber; Elmore, G. E. Winchester. Indiana—Lamar, A. C. Ferguson. Iowa—Agency, John Fuller; Churdan, Michael Grassman. Nebraska—Compton, Susie J. Truesell; Sartoris, W. S. Spooner.

WANT MORE BODIES FOR DISSECTION.

Chicago Demonstrative Association Complains to Public Service Committee.

W. J. White, President of the Chicago Demonstrative Association, complained to the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday that the internes at the County Hospital are making too many postmortems on the bodies of paupers that by law belong to the association for dissection. President White's communication follows:

The Chicago Demonstrative Association is distributing the bodies of the pauper dead according to the law providing for that work. As Chicago is a great medical center we need more material than we have of late been able to procure. Our grievance at the present time is with the County Hospital. The internes make post-mortem examinations upon every subject they can get. We thoroughly believe in post-mortem work and think that the internes should be allowed to post-mortem complicated and interesting cases, but not every case that dies. In private practice we are allowed to make but few post-mortem examinations and fill up our death certificates from diognoses made. In cases of the more common diseases, such as phthisis, nephritis, etc., we would ask that the internes be not allowed to post them all. Then according to the present ruling the Warden is required to hold a body four or five days, since the preserving apparatus at said hospital is not perfect and we request that our association be allowed to take these bodies at the end of twenty-four hours, and when relatives can be found will most cheerfully turn them over with no charge for our work in preserving the same.

The matter was referred to the Hospital committee of the board with instructions to investigate and report to the board at the next meeting.

HE WILL INSPECT THE INSPECTORS.

Chief of the Animal Bureau to See if Condemned Meat Is Afterward Sold.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Animal Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, is in Chicago inspecting the work of the department at the Stock-Yards. There has been some complaint that cattle rejected as unfit for use by the Government inspectors have been resold to packers and abattoirs doing a purely local business. Dr. Salmon yesterday made the rounds of several of the larger houses and will remain until he makes a thorough investigation of the complaints. He said yesterday afternoon he had not yet found anything of a tangible character. He had no doubt the practice prevailed to some extent, and he hoped before he left to secure the active coöperation of the State inspectors to follow up all rejections of the government force. "Rejection of unfit cattle by our inspectors does not carry with it the condemnation of the cattle," he said. "This is expected to be done by the State inspectors, who have full authority to condemn. I hope to make an arrangement whereby the cattle rejected by our inspectors will be reported to the State inspectors and the sale stopped."

WAR ON THE DIRTY ITALIAN BEGGARS.

Women Make Up Their Minds to Clear the Streets of the Little Tramps.

The Italian padrone who lives on the profits of newsboys and beggar-boys will not have a comfortable life in Chicago for some time, as a combination of philanthropic societies will combine their best energies to hunt him out of existence, and will also stimulate the general public to coöperate. Several meetings have already been held to organize the movement and a card is issued to the public today calling attention to the evil. The societies interested are the Illinois Woman's Alliance, the Municipal Order League, the Illinois Humane Society, and the Woodlawn Woman's Auxiliary to the last-named organization. The initiative was taken by members of the Standing Committee on Child Labor of the Illinois Woman's Alliance and at their invitation the other societies, and several persons unconnected with them as well, including officials of the Italian Consulate and Italian citizens of Chicago, joined heartily in coöperation.

The whaleback steamship Christopher Columbus sails for Milwaukee every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 10 a. m. Fare $1 round trip. Lake Michigan excursion every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 2 and 8 p. m. Fare 25 cents for afternoon and 50 cents for evening.

ALUMNI DAY AT YALE

LARGE GATHERING OF GRADUATES OF THE FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

Isaac Atwater of Minneapolis Causes a Sensation in His Speech Apparently Reflecting on President Dwight—Reunions of Various Classes Are Held—Interesting Program by the Graduating Class at Ann Arbor, Mich.—Commencement Exercises at Other Colleges.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—This was Alumni day at Yale. About 800 were at Alumni Hall this morning to listen to the addresses. Reunions were held of the classes of 1844, '49, '54, '59, '64, '69, '74, '79, '84, '88, and '91. Judge Henry E. Howland of New York City presided at the meeting today. The address of Isaac Atwater of Minneapolis furnished the sensation of the day. Mr. Atwater said:

The class of '44 purposed presenting its alma mater with a new dormitory, but learned the only available site seemed to have been taken by the Vanderbilt dormitory. The members then thought of erecting a building in place of South Middle, but the condition of that section of the campus discouraged us from that project. I have thought at times recently our university was to be called "Dwight University" instead of Yale University. Our worthy President is a comparatively young man and an ambitious man, and the fact that he seems to be able to secure $500,000 at will induces apprehension that he may be able to look to Wall street for sufficient financial backing whenever he wishes to further such a scheme.

There was profound silence while Mr. Atwater spoke the latter remarks. They were, however, not commented upon and he soon resumed his seat. The remaining speakers were: Prof. Franklin Woodbury Fisk, Chicago; the Rev. William H. Fenn, Portland, Me.; Norvell Harrison, New York City; Samuel Carter Darling, Somerville, Mass.; President William G. Sperry of Olivette College, Mich.; President Hollis B. Frissell, Hampton College; Orrlands Isabell, Denver, Colo.; Joseph G. Ettill of Lakeville, Conn.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT ANN ARBOR.

Interesting Program Carried Out Under the Tappan Oak.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises today were given up to the class day of the graduates of the literary department. The exercises were held under the Tappan Oak, in the rear of the main hall. The class oration was by W. W. Wedemeyer, who spoke on "Some Paths of Duty." He urged his classmates, after their four years of college associations, not to start out into the world with the idea that they owned the earth. He favored humility and thought their mission should be to make ideas, dominate force, remove sectionalism, and preserve unity, exterminate feeling of hatred between employer and employed, and teach the doctrine of Christian unity. James R. Nelson read the class poem, "Parting," and Walric L. Osenburg read the history of the class since entering college. The exercises concluded with the farewell address by the class President, Daniel F. Lyons. Tonight the senior reception was held in Waterman gymnasium. Many guests were present from Detroit, Chicago, Toledo, and other places.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS DEDICATED

Annual Meeting and Banquet Follow at Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The Graves Library and Winant's Chapel of Hope College were publicly dedicated today, attended by a large audience. A diploma was presented by Rutgers College to President G. J. Kollen of Hope College, conferring LL. D. upon him. This evening the alumni held a public meeting. After the meeting the alumni enjoyed their annual banquet, accompanied by several toasts and responses. Many members of the alumni were present from New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

Class Day at Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The weather today has been fine for the exercises at the State Normal School. The morning was occupied by the graduating exercises of the conservatory of music and Normal Hall was crowded. In the afternoon occurred the senior class day exercises. The program included: Salutatory, Fannie Ives; oration, J. B. Hunter; essay, "The Soul of a Book," Kate Baker; poem, Minnie Hall; recitation, Edith Case; chronicle, C. O. Mosher; prophecy, Maud Fraser; oration, H. C. Dalesy; valedictory, F. H. Ludington. This evening occurred the annual meeting of alumni. The alumni dinner will be held tomorrow.

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For annoying irritations, chafings and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration it has proved most grateful.

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Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS, ACHES

And nervous weaknesses, find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER instant and grateful relief as well as comfort, strength and renewed vitality. Odorous with balsam, spice, and pine, it is the purest, sweetest and best plaster in the world. Peculiarly adapted to women and children. The first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

"Best Foot Foremost"

—Both are best if you wear

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

(Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.)

The handsomest shoe that was ever comfortable—lasts like 'twas made of metal. The blue sole's a sort of a trade mark—on every genuine Royal Blue.

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134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.

A Good Canvas Covered Trunk for $2.75.

A Genuine Alligator Bag for $1.50.

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Chicago's Fashionable Clothiers.

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BOYS' STRAW HATS, 50c, 95c, $1.45. LATEST STYLES.

James Wilde Jr. & Co. are offering the Biggest Bargains in . . . . . .

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

ever known in the Clothing History of Chicago.

Inventory is close at hand—we have too much stock—we are determined to reduce it to the minimum.

We have shut our eyes to the loss in value.

This sale will enable you to buy good Vacation Suits for your Boys at little prices.

Boys' (ages 5 to 15 years) 3-Garment Knee Pant Suits in nobby patterns of All-Wool Cheviots, Cassimeres, and Worsteds—some of the lots are broken as to sizes, but among them every size. Suits that sold for $15, $13, $9, and $8.50—now reduced to $5

Boys' (ages 4 to 15 years) All-Wool 2-Garment Knee Pant Suits—some of them broken lots, but all sizes among them—reduced from $10, $8.50, $7.50, and $5 ..... $2.50

Big boys' (sizes 31 to 35, chest measure) All-Wool Long Pants Suits—quiet and desirable patterns, worth $19.50, $15, and $12—now selling for $7.50

Boys' Washable Knee Pants reduced from $1.50 and $1.25 to 75c

Boys' Imported Washable Suits reduced from $4.50 and $3.95 to $2.50

SHOE DEPT.—All of our $5 and $6 Ladies' Tan Shoes for balance of week, $3.95.

James Wilde Jr. & Co. Open Until 10 Saturday Nights. FRANK REED, - - - - - Manager.

BOYS' SHOES—Still a few left of those Boys' Tan Low Shoes, AT $1.35. Worth $2.50.

FREE WOOL PRICES

For Boys' Graduation Suits.

3-Piece Knee Pants Suits—

Black and Blue . . . Worth $18 and $20—For $10.00
Worth $15.00—For $8.00
Worth $10.00—For $6.50

Big Boys' (ages 14 to 19) Suits—

Black and Blue . . . . CUTAWAY FROCKS—Very Appropriate—Worth $25.00—For $18.00
Worth $22.00—For $15.00
SACKS—Cut long and stylish—Worth $15.00—For $8.00
Worth $20.00—For $12.00
Worth $22.00—For $15.00

Closing Out Our Boys' Furnishings—

STAR, KING, and MOTHER'S FRIEND SHIRT WAISTS—$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 grades for 50c
FAUNTLEROY BLOUSES—Worth $1.00 to $1.50 ..... 50c

Everything in the Department to close at ½ Price.

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131 and 133 CLARK-ST. 113, 115, 117 MADISON-ST.

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Irvington-Milburn Road Race

Of May 30, 1894,

Ten bicycles were donated by as many leading manufacturers to be offered as prizes, the winner of first place to take his choice. Mr. A. H. Barnett, the winner, chose a

COLUMBIA,

Although he rode another make of wheel in the race.

Now, why do you suppose he selected a Columbia out of this great list of wheels?

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GROCERIES Special Today.

Bargains in Fresh Fruits.

Fancy Cal. White and Black Cherries—per lb., 6c 10-lb. box 40c
Fancy Pineapples—each 10c
Loose Muscatel Raisins—per lb. 4c
Boneless Codfish—per lb. 5c

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Don't Kill Yourself SMOKING. Use the HARMLESS SMOKER NO SMOKE IN THE MOUTH. It retains all the flavor and enjoyment of smoking a cigar without the injury. Can be used for cigarette smoking and makes it absolutely harmless as it prevents inhaling. also a

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22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified and visitors invited to attend a regular communication of the lodge, at their hall, Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, June 27, at 8 o'clock. Work. By order of E. B. THOMPSON, W. M.
H. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

PERHAPS Croker is coming back to tell how he got it.

SPEAKING of Adlai as a Presidential candidate—but hardly anybody is speaking of him.

SENATOR BRICE'S family is in Lima, O., this week visiting the people and getting acquainted.

THE whisky and bromo caffeine center of Illinois has shifted temporarily to Springfield.

A GREAT deal of Senatorial courtesy seems to have been let loose prematurely down in South Carolina.

IF Senator Hill's speech cost $1,000,000, as estimated by the Richmond *State*, what did Quay's speech cost?

IF Mayor Hopkins has his way today at Springfield Gen. John C. Black will be totally wrecked once more.

FRANCE will indulge in no unnecessary delay in furnishing to the world another useful object lesson as to the correct method of dealing with Anarchists.

UNLESS there is a vacancy in President Cleveland's horse sense department he will refuse to have his salary exempted from the provisions of the income tax.

THE Cleveland *Leader* maintains that the present population of Chicago is not more than 1,400,000. If the *Leader* will take the trouble to count the inhabitants itself it will find there are about 1,562,706. This is official.

THE New York stock market was stronger and it was said there was London buying. The local market was dull and rather heavy. Sterling rates were a shade easier. New York exchange sold at 70 cents premium. The leading produce markets were active and interesting. Wheat opened firm on Continental advices, but weakened and closed lower on liberal selling by local bearish interests. Corn ruled fairly steady, receipts being lighter, with a good cash demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ¾ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley easy, flaxseed firm, July pork 2½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

THE Postmaster-General has sent out a circular to the Postmasters of the United States warning them against taking so active a part in politics as to become "offensive partisans." This notice was sent out because a number of these officeholders are trying to play the part of local bosses and to control the election of delegates to conventions. When Mr. Hesing, P. M., "which is Postmaster," reads this circular he will see that he is told not "to install himself as the manipulator of the political affairs of his own party." In this case the warning is not needed, for the position is held by Mayor Hopkins, and the Postmaster could not dethrone him if he tried. He has not the patronage which makes the Mayor so powerful. Mr. Hesing is informed also that he must not "subject visitors to the public office either to proselyting attempts to convert them or wound their feelings by expressions of opinions, religious, political, or otherwise." In a word, when in the Government Building Mr. Hesing must not talk politics except with Democrats, nor religion except with members of the same church. The department prefers that during business hours he should talk nothing but business. This is an excellent rule. It may be hard on Mr. Hesing, for he is fond of talking politics, and the apostle says that "the tongue can no man tame." But he must do the best he can, or he will get a rap over the knuckles from Mr. Bissell.

THE Democrats of St. Paul have discussed a way of committing frauds upon the ballot under the Australian system. Democrats have always been ingenious and industrious in devising ways and means for swindling at the polls, but this new method is all the more dangerous as it threatens to nullify the very purpose for which the Australian system was utilized. At the recent municipal elections in the above city it is now found that more than 1,000 votes were bought, paid for, and delivered by the Democrats. The process was a very simple one. The Democratic judge at a given precinct would convey to a ward heeler a regular-numbered ballot. This ballot the heeler would mark and then give it to the voter whose vote he had purchased. The voter would secure a blank ballot from the judges, go into the booth and substitute the heeler's marked ballot, and upon coming out deposit it in the ballot-box, and then go out and secure his pay by giving the heeler the blank ballot, which he would mark again for the second purchased voter. This process, as will be seen, could be kept up all day, or as long as the heeler's supply of purchased voters did not give out. All that is necessary for the success of the scheme is a dishonest Democratic judge, and that agency is not difficult to find. If the scheme will work in St. Paul it will work in Chicago, and as dishonest Democratic judges are just as plenty here as they are in St. Paul it behooves the Republican committee of Chicago to be on the lookout for Democratic swindles of this nature next fall. The desperation of the Democratic party and the cloudy prospects of its success will lead it to be on the alert for swindles of any kind which will help to keep the party afloat.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE COME IN?

Debs' Railway Union has declared its boycott against the Pullman sleeping cars and is now seeking to put it into effect. It is to be borne in mind that it is not the employés of this union or the striking employés at Pullman that are immediately affected by this boycott. It is the general traveling public who will be incommoded by having to sit up all night this summer if they do not change their plans or postpone their business arrangements at serious loss. Under these circumstances the strikers at Pullman must expect that whatever sympathy the public may have had with them will be seriously chilled if it does not disappear entirely.

For this move against the public interests Debs' Railway Union, an outside association, which, inflated with its victory over Hill's Northern Pacific road, came here and urged the Pullman employés to strike, is responsible. It found the latter demanding an increase of wages and a reduction of rents, with the company unwilling to make the concession, and it helped precipitate the strike with offers of assistance. The Pullman men are builders of cars; the railroad association has to do with the rolling stock. In order to assist the Pullman strikers in their demands Debs has declared this boycott with the purpose of stopping the running of 2,000 or more sleeping cars, operating over 125,000 miles in forty States and Territories, and involving interests so enormous that it is difficult to calculate them. They propose to stop these cars, arguing that if they can damage the traveling public's interests sufficiently then that public will be constrained to force the Pullman company to concede what its employés demand of it. Debs does not consider the public in this case except so far as he thinks he can use that public for the Pullman employés by striking a blow at its interests. He looks on the public with the contempt Vanderbilt was said to have expressed.

This being the state of the case Debs may rest assured that the public will look upon his move with disfavor and will be likely to lose all sympathy and patience with the boycotters. One of the latter in a speech affirmed the other day that "the sympathy of the public was overwhelmingly with them." This is now questionable. Undoubtedly if the contest had been kept within its proper limits the public might have remained neutral, but would have sympathized with the men who threw up their situations. But the public is not so anxious that the Pullman employés shall win this strike for last year's wages before the panic broke them down, as to surrender all its own rights and accept great discomfort and heavy loss.

This boycott is a strike against the public which uses the sleeping cars. There have been vague threats that as a final recourse they will stop every wheel and allow no train to carry anything. This would be a punishment of the whole people who have nothing to do with this strike in order to compel the Pullman company to yield to the demands of its employés for the old good times wages. It is needless to say this would be going so far that all public sympathy would be forfeited and the people would rise and compel the Railway Union to keep hands off. If Debs is a wise man, if he has any regard for public sentiment, he will declare his boycott off and let the Pullman company and its late employés settle their contention in their own way by compromise or otherwise. He is occupying dangerous ground.

SENATORS WANTED TO BAMBOOZLE THE VOTERS.

It appears from the Washington dispatches that the six or seven Democratic Senators who were most anxious to give the sugar trust a bonus of forty or fifty millions used the following argument with their Democratic colleagues to get them to consent to the monstrous steal: "If we do not make the duty "on raw sugar operative till Jan. 1, 1895, "there will be no advance in the price of refined sugar until after the November election. Therefore, if our Republican opponents attack our candidates during the coming canvass, and say your party has put a "tax on sugar to make it dearer, the Democratic speakers can say to the voters that "sugar costs no more than it did, as they "can find out at any grocery store, and that "this talk about taxing sugar and making it "dearer is a Republican lie."

This argument pleased the Democratic Senators who were not speculating in sugar trust certificates. It is true that this plea could succeed only by deceiving the people, but the Democratic leaders had done that so often they had no scruples about doing it again. Being anxious that the next House should be Democratic, and Democratic Legislatures be chosen in States which elect Senators next winter, the donation of fifty millions to the trust, which was part of the scheme to deceive the people, did not weigh heavily on their consciences. But THE TRIBUNE and other papers exposed the intended fraud and deceit.

The keener-sighted Democrats saw that the trick would not work for the following reason: Very soon after the bill passes the trust, which has a perfect control of the sugar market and has options on about all the raw sugar there is, will begin raising the price on consumers. By election day it will have put the price up to about what it will be after the duty becomes operative on Jan. 1, '95. The consumer will be paying about a cent and a half a pound more for his sugar before election day than at present, but none of this increased price will be going into the Government Treasury, but all into the coffers of the Democratic sugar trust.

Thus the cat will be out of the bag long before the November election and the voters will be much exercised in spirit and pocket over this advance in the price of one of the necessaries of life, especially when the government is not getting the benefit of the rise in price. They will ask unpleasant questions at Democratic meetings from candidates for Congress who voted for it. Some candidate will be talking about the economy and frugality of a Democratic administration and the burdens Congress has taken off the shoulders of the consumers. Then inquisitive fellows in the outskirts of the crowd will "holler" at the orator a question: "But how about sugar, which we all use? That costs a cent and a half a pound more than it did before your bill passed."

The reply will be: "We had to have revenue "and so we put a 40 per cent duty on sugar." The voter will ask again. "But the duty has "not become operative yet nor will it till the "first of the new year. Who is getting that "cent and a half now?" The candidate will dodge that question, but some other fellow will get up and say: "The government ought "to be getting the money, but the sugar trust "is pocketing it. And while it is hogging the "revenues Uncle Sam is selling bonds in "Wall street—gold bonds—to make both ends "meet." Then there will be a yell from the henchmen: "Put him out! fire him! bounce "him!"

There are 200 Democratic House members who want to be reelected, but they see difficulties in the way if such dialogues are to take place daily during this fall's campaign. The Democrats are beginning to doubt their ability to reelect all the Senators whose terms expire next March or to steal a Senator in Illinois, even with an overreaching gerrymander to aid them, provided the people know, as they cannot help finding out, that sugar is much dearer and a Democratic trust is pocketing the money.

For this reason more sagacious Democrats in Congress are concluding that the safest plan will be to have the 40 per cent sugar duty go into effect at once. They have no scruples about pulling wool over the eyes of voters whenever possible, but they think it is bad policy to lie when they are sure to be caught at it. That is wasteful lying. As the price of sugar will go up whether the duty becomes operative at once or on the 1st of January next they perceive it would be folly to pile on top of the irritation that higher price will cause the odium incurred by making sugar dearer for the sole benefit of the Democratic trust sugar. So it is not unlikely that the House, for all of whose members the day of judgment is near at hand, while only a third of the Senators have to answer to their constituents this year, will insist on having the duty go into effect at once. The boodlers in the Senate will not like this, but their frightened colleagues may insist on it. But what sort of a party is it whose leaders would seriously contemplate acting so fraudulently towards the public, and can only be choked off by the exposure of the Republican press and fear of certain defeat?

COL. BRECKINRIDGE AND CHICAGO.

Col. Breckinridge in his speech at Lexington, Ky., Monday afternoon devoted himself almost exclusively to abusing Chicago for publicly setting the seal of dishonor upon him. It is not remarkable therefore that he should seek to vilify the city which has declared him unfit for association with gentlemen.

The substance of his accusation is, that Chicago is persecuting him and the Chicago papers are singled out as the leaders of this persecution of the saintly Breckinridge.

It may be that Col. Breckinridge has not read the papers of other cities of the United States as carefully as he has those of Chicago, therefore does not know the general tone of public opinion as to his defiled moral character. If he had read them or his friends had kept him advised as to that opinion he would have known that the Chicago papers have been no more severe in their denunciations of his brazen immorality and indecent parade of it than the papers of Boston, of New York, of Philadelphia, of Cincinnati, of Cleveland, of Detroit, of Washington, of New Orleans, of San Francisco, or the leading paper of the leading city of his own State, and the papers of foreign cities. Upon no other point in a century's time has there been such a unanimous consensus of public sentiment all over the United States as upon the shameless, persistent indecency of this old moral leper, East as well as West, South as well as North, there has been but one verdict—a verdict of public indignation, disgust, and condemnation.

In this universal public demonstration Chicago has been neither more nor less conspicuous nor more nor less severe than other cities. If this be persecution then the whole country is persecuting him. But this brazen hypocrite knows that Chicago is not "persecuting" him. He is simply posing as a martyr, and by the same style of buckfire which he has used before he is striving to arouse the old Confederate hatred and prejudices against this city for its conspicuous Americanism in the rebellion period.

Col. Breckinridge parades his invitation by the Union League club of Chicago to speak on Washington's birthday, the solicitation which was pressed upon him, and his final acceptance of it. The significance of this point is not apparent. When the Union League club invited him to be its orator it was not aware of his vile, lewd character. It supposed he was a Southern gentleman, a man of irreproachable private character, a teacher of morals to youth, a conspicuous member of the church, and a man whose life was an exemplar of all the virtues, and as such it invited him and subsequently elected him an honorary member. It did not know that it was admitting to its membership an unclean person, a violator of the decencies of life, an apologist for sensuality and a practicer of it, a whited sepulcher. Had it know this Col. Breckinridge would not have come to Chicago in any capacity as the guest of the Union League club, still less would he have been admitted to its membership. When the disreputable character of this man was established beyond all question by his own admissions in court, by the verdict of the jury and judgment of the court, the club expelled him and erased his name from its rolls. It could not have taken any other course under its own rule. It could not have ignored the situation and preserved its own self-respect or the good will of the community.

Col. Breckinridge further says falsely that Chicago is persecuting him because he would not vote for the World's Fair appropriation. Upon this point he says:

> Then came the vote for the $5,000,000 appropriation. Up to that time the Chicago papers could not say enough for me. To believe them one would think my lips had been touched by the divine fire and that no orator save Demosthenes or Cicero had ever lived besides me. But my vote was not counted into that bargain. I could not see my way clear to vote away your money and the money of the entire people of the United States. Since then Chicago has been unable to find enough against me. It is because I was not for sale that they oppose me.

In this argument Col. Breckinridge is the same falsifier and double-dealer that he was in his private life. His effort to make Kentuckians believe that he was saving their money by refusing to vote for "a Chicago fair" is worthy of the man who played false with everything that is decent and of good report. This old hypocrite knows that the Columbian Exposition was a national fair, authorized and ordered by Congress; that Congress selected the locality, for which Breckinridge did not vote; that Congress, through the Secretary of State in the name of the President, invited the nations of the world to exhibit; that it appointed a National Commission to administer it; that after Chicago had raised more than the money required of it by Congress this National Commission extended the scope of the Fair, thus requiring a larger outlay and appropriation by five millions. Against this appropriation Breckinridge voted first, last, and all of the time, though Chicago and Illinois contain more prominent Kentuckians and are more closely bound to Kentucky by ties of consanguinity than any Southern State in the Union.

When that appropriation was whittled down one-half and hedged in with crippling and humiliating conditions, and when at last over $725,000 was abstracted from the pittance in violation of all the equities, as well as of the agreement, Breckinridge still snarled and acted small-souled. Prior to his hostile votes Chicago had done nothing except in the way of honor to him. It did not know that at this very time he was a hypocrite and a moral monstrosity.

Suppose Congress had voted the five millions asked for and urged by the United States Commissioners, it would have amounted to the small sum of $14,000 for each Congressional district. By the mean, unpatriotic efforts of Breckinridge and others like him the amount was cut down to $7,000 per district. The amount asked was 13 cents per capita; the amount given grudgingly for the great international Fair was 6¼ cents a head. In addition to her original subscription of ten millions, Chicago raised and put in five millions more, or a million and a quarter more for each of her four Congressional districts.

The only mistake made by the Union League club was that it did not expel him from its membership long before it did. It should have expelled him for his hatred of the city which had honored him, and for his systematic effort to injure that city by making the World's Fair which Congress located here a failure. But the league waited until the courts had branded him as an indecent and immoral man, as a shameless dissembler, rotten at heart, as a perverter of the morals of youth, as an apologist for adultery, and an enemy of domestic virtue, and then expelled him. If on account of this, call it persecution if he likes, the people of his district sympathize with and vote for him it will not injure Chicago. It will only result in their own shame before the country and the world.

THE HOME MARKET ALL-IMPORTANT.

Democratic politicians and press are in the habit of alleging that a protective tariff increases largely the cost of city-made goods on the farmers, while the latter's products are fixed by what they can be sold for in foreign markets after the costs of transportation and handling have been paid.

The statement is partially true for some products, but the list of articles for which it is not true is a long and most important one. For these the price is determined by the relation of supply to demand in the home market, and the farmer gets all that he possibly could obtain under a highly protective system, unless that included the granting of bounties on the product.

Let us name a number of those products:

Our entire crop of oats, the annual value of which averages more than 200 million dollars, finds a home market. We import a good many oats from Canada and export sparingly in our years of greatest plenty. As a rule there is none exported. All our barley and buckwheat, and by far the greater part of our rye crop, is consumed at home, with the addition of liberal imports of barley from Canada in ordinary years, and the home product is protected by a duty.

Our immense crop of flaxseed is consumed at home, and the statement is nearly true for all other seeds of which large quantities are grown by our farmers.

Hay is another home crop of which large quantities are sold to domestic consumers and its value rises well towards 70 million dollars each year. We export hay only in those years when it is plentiful with us and unusually scarce in Europe, and then but in small quantities. But its market is the home one.

Then there are our fruits, of which only a few of the largest Northern crop, apples, are shipped abroad. Practically all our apples, peaches, cherries, plums, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cranberries, etc., are consumed by the home market. The aggregate value of these fruits amounts to tens of millions of dollars. The South sends to the Northern States its early berries and peaches, with thousands of train loads of watermelons and other melons, and later in the season takes return consignments of Northern products.

California sends out annually some 15 millions worth of pears, grapes, and wines made from them, oranges, lemons, plums, cherries, strawberries, figs, olives, peaches, apricots, etc., and we have the great peanut crop of the country reaching from Virginia to Georgia, and hickory nuts, walnuts, etc.

The fruits of the United States of all descriptions grown by the farming class and sent to the cities and towns or interchanged between the different rural districts rise well towards an aggregate annual value of 150 millions, all of which is domestic, practically all finding a home market for home consumption.

Another great value of home market material is contributed by the potato fields of the United States, and the sweet potatoes, cabbages, turnips, parsnips, beets, celery, onions, peas, beans, and other garden truck, making an aggregate value in the market of 200 millions.

Then there is the small meat crop of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, rabbits, and wild fowl, with hundreds of millions of dozens of eggs raised by the farmers, to be supplemented by importations across our northern border. There is our immense crop of mutton, all of which is eaten at home, with great quantities of veal and flesh of the young pig, millions of cans of milk, and so much of our butter and cheese consumed here that practically prices for the dairy products are fixed by the home market and not by what foreigners may be willing to pay for them. And the fish of our own waters, coastwise as well as inland, are consumed at home, none being exported, and the importations limited to those in salt.

There is 14 to 16 million dollars' worth of sugar raised each year in the United States, all of which is consumed at home, with more or less of protection to the grower.

An examination of the food consumption of the average citizen in town and country would show that the articles enumerated above cost him much more than his wheat and corn bread and his beef and pork. Hence much more than half the total food stuffs raised in this country are all consumed at home, and pay the farmers as high compensation as their customers get for their own labor. The prices of all these products are not in any degree regulated by the foreigner of any land. And for all other food articles produced in this country the home market is the largest and chief one, so that it is only when we are credited with an unusually large surplus in proportion to the wants of foreign consumers that our farmers have not a fair share in the work of fixing the prices to be paid for their products. Indeed, it long ago passed into an axiom that the prices of breadstuffs in the Chicago market uniformly were several cents per bushel above the export value, and it is only since they were weighted down by the monster wheat crop of 1891, followed by a big one in 1892, that this has ceased to be the rule.

As the American people take all that is produced of food articles, which constitute more than half the money value of the food stuffs raised in the United States, and consume much more than half of the remainder which finds a partial market in other lands, the American market is vastly the most important to the American farmer.

And if the home demand of more than 40 millions of city people be reduced by hard times the consequence is an undue depression of the foreign markets by excessive offerings, this reacting to cause further depression in prices at home. So the home market is the backbone of the whole domestic economy, and when the Democrats cut down the power of the home market to buy the products of the farm they strike a fatal blow at the whole structure of American prosperity, on the farm as well as in the city. And that is just what they have done with their tariff tinkering and free trade nonsense.

The great mischief in the present agricultural situation is that Democratic tomfoolery has crippled down the purchasing ability of the forty million consumers of the cities and towns, so that they cannot buy as much from the agriculturists as they could and did before the Democratic attempt at "tariff reform" caused a partial paralysis to the industries of the land. In thus cutting down the home market they have greatly reduced prices to the farmer, with the result that he is poor. He has suffered so much from the change as to suffice to convince any reasonable man that a protective policy for home industry really does benefit the home agriculturist, however much he may have doubted it before. In other words, the Democrats, since they came into power, have furnished the strongest possible proof that they are in the wrong and that Republican policy is best for all classes of the people.

ONE COUNTY ASSESSOR.

At a meeting of municipal reformers held Monday Mr. John W. Ela wanted his associates to drop their pet reforms and concentrate themselves on his—having one Assessor for the whole County of Cook. Mr. W. A. Giles thought this was one of the most needed reforms. So did Mr. Tenney. So did Mr. Hurd, but the latter said it could not be obtained except by constitutional amendment.

A constitutional amendment might deal with this subject in many ways. It might propose to give up the present system of Township Assessors and substitute therefor one Assessor for each of the 102 counties. That would be beaten overwhelmingly. Not a man in those counties outside of Cook which are under township organization would vote for it. Or the amendment might provide that the outside 101 counties might retain their present methods and Cook, if the voters of that county saw fit, might have one consolidated Assessor, upon whose assessment all taxes should be levied—State as well as city and county, drainage and park.

The property-owning voters of this county never would avail themselves of that permission. For while the Cook County Assessor would make a high valuation so that heavy local taxes might be collected, the other counties would make the low ones they do now. As a consequence nearly all the State taxes would be paid by Cook. The Legislature, seeing it had a larger fund to draw on, would make extravagant appropriations for all sorts of purposes, to be paid for by Cook. This city and county would be the milch cows for the rest of the State, which would get the cream.

Or the amendment might provide that the assessment for State taxes shall be made as now, and that the County Assessor's work shall be used for the levying of municipal taxes. That is what the reformers want. They do not care for high State taxes so much as for high city, county, park, and drainage district ones. Would such an amendment be acceptable to the property-owners of Cook? Not to those who remember the separate city assessment system which Chicago had during the last years of the old Constitution. Then the city taxes were levied on a valuation made by a City Assessing Bureau while other taxes were levied on that made by the Town Assessors.

This City Assessing Bureau did its work well from the taxeaters' point of view. Realty was put at its full cash value and sometimes above it. Personal property, and especially the intangible kind, was hunted for eagerly, and valued at a high figure. As a consequence in 1870, when there were but 300,000 people here, the assessment was $275,000,000 and the taxes a little over four millions, or about 1¼ per cent. Nominally the rate of taxation was low. Actually it was far higher than now.

If the one Assessor did all the work and did it as it was done prior to 1871 he would value real estate, improved or unimproved, at the owners' asking price for it. He would list at their full cash value the goods the merchant had in his store. He would assess also the book accounts or notes representing goods sold in the country and assessed elsewhere, but not paid for. The wholesale merchants know what that would mean to them. It would be equivalent to paying taxes on about a hundred million dollars' worth of goods not in their possession. The house or lot would be taxed and the mortgage on it taxed also. Full cash valuations of tangible property and full taxation of intangible credits would produce an assessment for Cook County of, say, two billions, which at one and a half per cent would yield 30 millions a year.

Such an exaction comes dangerously near confiscation and the ruin of the city. Those who can recall the assessing and taxing system of ante-fire days will not submit to it. And when property-owners generally learn how this County Assessor project will work out they will repudiate it emphatically. If this question were submitted to the popular vote almost every man in the county towns and 75 per cent of those in the city would be against it.

Undoubtedly the assessments in Illinois are too low, but the way to raise them has been pointed out by THE TRIBUNE repeatedly during the last eight years. In the first place give the State Board of Equalization power to raise the total State assessment 20 to 25 per cent. That will enable it to equalize justly as between counties and raise those which are altogether too low, without cutting down others that are fair. In the next place the County Board should be given more leeway in equalizing between towns. And finally the methods of the Town Boards of Equalization might be improved with a view to correcting inequalities among individuals. The Legislature can do one or all of these things easily. It has failed to do so as yet. Perhaps if the municipal reformers of Chicago appeal to it this winter they will be more successful than THE TRIBUNE has been. But the constitutional amendment or a new Constitution to increase taxation would be defeated if it contained a County Assessor provision.

FILL UP THE LAKE POND FOR A PARK.

The resolutions of Ald. Madden in regard to filling up the Lake-Front pond east of the Illinois Central's right of way to a point 750 feet west of the government breakwater have passed the Common Council by the decisive vote of 52 to 13. Under the provisions of these resolutions the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works are requested to enter into negotiations with the Illinois Central road for the lowering of its tracks from the present grade so that the present Lake-Front Park may pass over them, with the government officials for permission to extend the park 1,250 feet east of the railroad, and with the canal contractors to supply the material necessary to fill the pond. As soon as the Mayor can find time from his pressing business of organizing political dickers to attend to the business of the city which he was elected to perform it will be his duty to carry out the orders contained in the resolutions. It is a matter which requires expedition, for the material which is needed for the filling is now being wasted by dumpage into the lake, where it is only creating more mud to be washed into the river and sewers during storms. The canal contractors have several millions of cubic yards of filling ready to be dumped into the pond whenever the city is ready to accept it, and all the cost entailed upon the city will be that for dredging and throwing back the earth after the pond has been filled to within a few feet of the water surface. Whatever use may be made of the pond after it is filled it is now the duty of the Mayor and Commissioner Jones to go ahead and obey the request of the Council and to do it without any unnecessary delay. It is the most important matter just at present which can engage the Mayor's attention, and neither the Council nor the people will tolerate any neglect of their business in the interests of the Mayor's partisan zeal and greed.

THE SOUTH TOWN SALARY GRAB.

Last April the Democratic South Town officers and employés held a sham town meeting at which a tax levy of a hundred thousand dollars was voted and also the following salaries: Assessor (for three months' work), $7,500; Collector (for collecting a small percentage of the taxes during three months), $6,500; Supervisor (for doing almost nothing), $5,000; Town Clerk (for ditto), $3,500. It was the expectation of the Democratic officials that their party would win and that its candidates would get these big salaries? Most of them were elected.

When the Republican Justices who are members of the South Town Board found out what had been done at this bogus meeting they protested and challenged the legality of this salary grab. The question was referred to the attorney of the board for an opinion. This was hardly necessary, for the law is plain that the salaries of Chicago town officers cannot be raised in the way in which those officers tried to do it.

There was to have been a meeting of the board day before yesterday for the purpose of receiving and acting on the opinion of the attorney, but nothing was done, as there was no quorum. The Republican Justices were on hand, but the Democratic Justices were willfully absent. Messrs. Prindiville, Wallace, Foster, and Bradwell saw fit to stay away. For what reason except that they desired to let those excessive-robber grab salaries stand unreduced.

They staid away because of their sympathy with this greedy salary grab. They want a tax levy of a hundred thousand dollars so that there may be a surplus of $50,000 to be used in paying the salaries of unnecessary pap suckers whose only recommendation is their "Democracy." Have these Democratic Justices no regard for economy, and no sympathy for the taxpayers? It seems not or they would have been at this meeting, which they knew was to be held, and would have united with the Republicans in setting aside this impudent attempt at robbery of the taxpayers.

In the course of time these unfaithful Democratic Justices who absented themselves from the Monday meeting will be asking the Cook County Judges for renominations. The records they are now making are not calculated to win them renominations. What Judge can vote to renominate a Justice who showed himself to be in vile sympathy with South Town boodlers? These four Justices must show up at the next board meeting. If they do not there will be no doubt that they stand in with the salary-grabbers and taxeaters who called in secret and held in private the fraudulent town meeting of last April. THE TRIBUNE proposes to ventilate these dishonest doings.

PRESIDENT DEBS appears to be exercising his jaw laboriously upon a mouthful entirely too large for his masticating capacity.

MRS. LEASE talks of visiting England and going thence to Australia. We fear she has given up all hope of saving this distracted country.

THE waifs are about to do their part toward cleaning up the city. They will take their annual bath today.

SO LONG as the American Railway Union does not forbid the running of dummy trains and kindly permits the "L" roads and street cars to do business as usual the suburbanite will worry along as heretofore.

AN esteemed contemp. criticised THE TRIBUNE a few days ago for using the word "editorialette" in referring to a paragraph clipped from another paper. THE TRIBUNE was merely making a random sort of attempt to anticipate the esteemed contemp., whose proprietor first unloaded the word "adlet" on this unoffending community, and would have got around to "editorialette" in time.

POPULISTS with incomes under $4,000 a year are enthusiastically and unanimously in favor of the income tax.

IF Tillman and Butler keep on telling facts about each other South Carolina will be compelled, out of regard for its own reputation, to keep them both at home and send gentlemen to the United States Senate.

ERASTUS WIMAN, now under sentence to five years and six months for forgery, has a fighting but desperate chance for temporary release at least. Justice Barrett has issued an order requiring the District-Attorney to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued, and in connection with this order has issued a stay of execution, which will prevent Wiman's removal to Sing Sing until the question of issuing the certificate has been decided. A few days will serve to decide this point, but in view of Wiman's damaging letter of confession, which was admitted in evidence, it looks like a case of a drowning man catching at a straw.

WHENEVER an Eastern horse fails to win anything in the American Derby the sporting editor of the New York *Tribune* wraps his head in pounded ice and sits down to write an article denouncing Chicago as the smokiest, dirtiest, grimiest, sweatiest, and beastliest city on the globe.

SECRETARY GRESHAM is not an Anglomaniac, but we take no stock in the story that he discharged a clerk in his department the other day for wearing turned-up trousers.

THE World's Fair directory will notice that Chicago, speaking through its City Council, gives utterance unanimously to that same feeling of disgust.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Studying to Please.

Sharp-Nosed Woman—"Seems to me your paper's all too high-priced."

Wall-Paper Dealer—"This is the entire line of samples of the biggest factory in America, madam, and I guarantee the prices to be as low as any in the market."

"Haven't you got something cheaper?"

"Surely you don't want anything cheaper than 6 cents a double roll?"

"Is that the cheapest you've got?"

"It is."

"I wish you had something for about 4 cents." (Yelling through the speaking-tube) "Harris, send up a sample of butcher's wrapping paper. I believe on my soul Mrs. Hetty Green's here!"

Demanding His Rights.

"Prisoner," said the Judge, "have you any counsel?"

"I haven't, your Honor," answered the man on trial for stealing a ham. "I haven't got any money."

"Then the court will appoint Mr. Lexgy to defend you."

The prisoner looked at the skinny, squint-eyed, stoop-shouldered pettifogger pointed out by the court and rose to enter a protest.

"Judge," he said, "I'm entitled, accordin' to law, to a trial by a jury of my peers, ain't I?"

"You are," replied the court.

"Then, your Honor," rejoined the prisoner, drawing a shiny coat sleeve across his nose, "I think I ort to have a lawyer of the same kind."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Some changes were made last evening in the stage arrangements and the placing of the musicians at the summer-night concerts at Battery D Armory that have perceptibly improved the quality of tone volume. The ball program to be presented tonight comprises numbers by Strauss and Lanner, together with other compositions more serious in character.

Miss Lois Fuller, who made her first appearance at the Brussels Alhambra about two weeks ago, has been specially engaged to dance before the King and Queen of the Belgians.

IT'S SPRINGER AGAIN.

"SWEET WILLIAM" IS NAMED UNANIMOUSLY FOR CONGRESS.

Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois District Meet at Springfield and Give Him the Standard to Carry—County Conventions in Various Parts of the State—Iowa Prohibitionists Will Name a Ticket Today—Pennsylvania Democrats Booming Singerly for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—There was a funereal assemblage in the Sangamon County Court-House tonight. It was composed of the delegates from Christian, Logan, Macon, Menard, and Sangamon Counties to the Congressional convention for the new Seventeenth District. These delegates assembled to go through the form of giving Congressman William M. Springer his eleventh consecutive nomination for Congress, and they did it in a perfunctory way, which, the Republicans say, made evident their lack of confidence in his election. Mr. Springer was nominated by acclamation and a committee sent after him. Meanwhile Frank Lawler of Chicago was pressed into service to tell the delegates what an able Congressman they had nominated, which Frank did to the best of his ability. Then Mr. Springer appeared and made a long and labored speech. He appeared to be greatly worried by the newspaper predictions that he would be defeated this year, and made a desperate effort to inspire his hearers with a confidence which he himself plainly did not feel. He apologized at length for the shortcomings of the Democratic Congress and advocated the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator by the State convention tomorrow, saying he ought to be a man who will be recognized as a Democrat, as it was no time to hunt through the highways and byways for new material. His personal choice was John C. Black. When Springer concluded Congressman Durborow of Chicago was trotted out to eulogize Springer, but the only event that inspired any life or enthusiasm into the occasion was the stump speech by Senator C. Porter Johnson of Chicago, with which the proceedings closed.

WARREN REPUBLICANS SANGUINE.

Many Candidates in a Rush for Each Office—Illinois Conventions.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Warren County held an unusually large and enthusiastic convention here today. For County Judge there were five candidates, seven for Treasurer, fifteen for Sheriff, and four for Superintendent of Schools. The convention was in session from 10 o'clock until nearly 7, and took four ballots for Judge, fifteen for Treasurer, eighteen for Sheriff, and seven for Superintendent. Perry Anderson, candidate for reelection to the State Senate, was allowed to select the delegates to the Senatorial convention. The delegates to the State and Congressional conventions are not instructed. They are supposed to be for Cullom for Senator and Marsh for Congressman. The Republicans of the county are united and determined to win back the old-time majorities this year.

JOLIET, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Will County Republican convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional conventions was held here today with a large attendance. William E. Mason made a stirring speech. An attempt was made to instruct the delegates for Joe Connor for State Senator, but failed. The convention adopted unanimously a resolution indorsing Cullom. The Populists of the county held their convention with a good attendance. They nominated for Senator Robert Patterson of Du Page and for Representative M. Dando of Braidwood. The Omaha platform was adopted, with a further resolution that no city, State, or national official shall accept a railroad pass; that, if they do accept such pass, they shall be dispossessed of their office, and that the railroad officials shall be considered guilty of bribery.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Senatorial convention of the Thirty-third District, composed of Henry and Rock Island Counties, today nominated Hendrick V. Fisher of Henry by acclamation for Senator, and W. C. Stickney of Henry and William Payne of Rock Island by acclamation for Representatives. A resolution was passed requesting Senator and Representatives to use all honorable means to secure the reelection of Shelby M. Cullom.

HAVANA, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Democratic and Prohibition Senatorial conventions were held in this city today. E. J. Mell of Mason County and George Windle of Logan County were nominated by the Democrats and Alexander Caldwell of Logan County was nominated by the Prohibitionists. This Thirty-second Senatorial District is composed of Logan, Menard, Cass and Mason Counties.

OQUAWKA, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—At the Republican county convention in Gladstone today the delegates to the State convention were not instructed on United States Senator. They were instructed for Marsh for Congress and J. O. Anderson for Representative.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Bureau County Republican convention today instructed its delegation to the State convention for Alfred Baylis for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They were not instructed for United States Senator, but express themselves as follows: Three for Mason, one for Cullom, and nine non-committal. The delegates to the Senatorial convention were instructed for J. W. Templeton of this city. The delegation to the Congressional convention is solid for Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, the present Congressman.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the new Eighteenth Congressional District held a love-feast here today in Rhodes' Opera-House. Many speeches were made. Every one at the meeting seemed confident that Ed Lame will be taken into camp next November.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS CONFIDENT.

Full State Ticket to Be Put in the Field at Today's Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists assembled here today in large numbers for their State convention tomorrow. Bennett Mitchell, candidate for Governor last year, is among those in attendance, and all the leaders of any importance in the State and some from other States are here. Today several preliminary meet

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ICANS SANGUINE.

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PARIS ON A VOLCANO.

EVEN A RUMOR CAUSES ERUPTIONS OF ANGER AGAINST ITALIANS.

Boundless Regret at the Assassination of the French Ambassador at Rome Provokes Outbreaks—The Press Joins Officials in an Effort to Calm the People—Forecast of the Presidential Contest—Remains of the Dead President Brought Back to the Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 26.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The excitement here tonight over the groundless rumor of the French Ambassador's assassination at Rome shows how thin is the crust of the volcano on which this whole people is standing. The authorities of both nations have been today more strenuously than before attempting to keep the peace. And the newspapers for the first time in the recent history of France are seconding them by non-alarmist comments. But the city is seething with half-suppressed fear and open rage. The boulevards are black with people and there are frequent encounters between the populace and the police, who have orders to keep the crowd in motion.

Of the six candidates for President—Casimir-Perier, Dupuy, Brisson, Chalcamel-Lacour, Arago, and Loubet—only the first three are regarded as serious competitors, with the chances in favor of the first named. M. Brisson, supported by the Extreme Left, is thoroughly honest, but austere and unsympathetic. He has been repeatedly a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, for the Premiership, and for other offices, but invariably has been rejected. On the first ballot he will receive enough to assure him of honorable defeat.

The firmness, not to say the despotic rigor of M. Casimir-Perier in the suppression of anarchy while he was Premier has gained for him the support of the Conservatives and of the Right generally. He is enormously wealthy, and, therefore, it is sure that if he is elected the brilliance of the days of MacMahon will return to the Elysée. Moreover the fact that he is the son and the grandson of famous Ministers also counts in his favor. His wealth puts him above the suspicion that he would traffic in mandates, while his energy of character assures a firm government in this grave crisis.

Premier Dupuy earned prestige during the Siam difficulties and the riots in the Latin quarter and will have the full weight of the Socialist vote on the final ballot. The Socialists have little love for him, but hate M. Casimir-Perier because he is a representative of capital and the Bourgeois. M. Casimir-Perier's friends, however, claim that he has received assurance of 400 votes, or about forty less than the absolute majority required.

Some Unknown Man May Be Sprung.

Nevertheless at the last moment some unknown man may be sprung on the National Assembly, as was the case when M. Carnot was elected. If the parties are at all evenly balanced they may decide to checkmate each other by electing some colorless Deputy or Senator as President.

A large number of Opportunists may unite with the Radicals and Socialists on M. Brisson or M. Bourgeois. Bourgeois is an outsider, but so was Carnot in 1887, though under different circumstances.

The meeting of the Democratic left of the Senate with the Republican groups of the Chamber of Deputies degenerated into a free fight. As soon as a President and Secretary were appointed a member present opposed speechmaking and demanded an immediate vote. These prevailed and ballot-boxes were brought in. The appearance of the boxes was the signal for a violent quarrel. M. Berteaux, a Radical Deputy, tried to capture them. Deputy Sauset interposed to prevent him; M. Berteaux mounted a chair, holding a ballot-box in his arms. Another member tried to drag him down, and dozens of members came to blows. A number of Senators and Deputies retired declaring that they were disgusted with the whole proceeding. The Radicals held their ground, but discussion was impossible.

A meeting will be held tomorrow at Versailles to try to come to a decision. All this presages much disorder at the election of a President tomorrow.

Dead President Taken to the Elysee.

[Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

PARIS, June 26.—Mme. Carnot returned to Paris from Lyons early this morning with the remains of the President coffined in plain oak. The civil and police authorities received her. About 7,000 persons, principally members of the working class, were massed outside the railway station. Mme. Carnot had on the gray mauve-trimmed silk dress, and the bodice she wore nine days ago at the Grand Prix race, the last state function she was ever to attend as Presidente. When the news of the murderous attempt reached Mme. Carnot Sunday night she had on this costume and had no time to change it before hurrying away to Lyons. Until she came back to the Palace of the Elysée she did not doff her dress.

The widow was accompanied by her three sons to Paris. The train was awaited at the terminus by a funeral wagon, two landaus, and a coup for the officers who went with the President to Lyons. The party was soon conveyed to the Palace of the Elysée. Troops were drawn out in the courtyard and saluted the funeral wagon. On alighting Mme. Carnot was embraced by her daughter-in-law and mother-in-law.

Answers Messages of Condolence.

Mme. Carnot has not touched food since Sunday, but she was able today to drink deep draughts of milk flavored with coffee. Her mental and moral vigor sustain her. She spent today ordering mourning, arranging for the funeral, dictating answers to the telegrams from Queen Victoria, President Cleveland, Emperor William and Empress Augusta, the Czar, King Humbert, and others, and receiving the Ambassadors bringing them. Emperor William will send a Prince of his own house with two Prussian Generals to attend the funeral. Marechale MacMahon sent a feeling telegram, in which deep sorrow spoke to deep sorrow.

Carnot's Fate Tames Ambition.

Seemingly M. Carpot's fate tames the ambition of those politicians who coveted the Presidency. M. Lucour, Speaker of the Senate, refuses to run for the office. Prime Minister Dupuy seemingly has the best chance, but is less keen than was M. Casimir-Perier. The brilliant octogenarian Arago, the astronomer's son, is hardly placed, but because he is so old and tottering may get in. M. Brisson, who has been a candidate twice, has some chance. M. Casimir-Perier would just now be dangerous, because he is repugnant to the industrial working classes. It is on the cards that a large number of Opportunists may unite with the Radicals and Socialists on M. Brisson or M. Bourgeois. Bourgeois is an outsider, but so was Carnot in 1887, under different circumstances, however.

A Presidential election is in the nature of a Vatican conclave and is the object of endless bargaining and intriguing. M. Casimir-Perier is the man for the wealthy bourgeoisie and aristocratic society. He is wise in his own conceit, but the responsibilities involved in the Presidency might cure this. In America he might pass for an old-fashioned Whig.

Letters That Threaten Life.

Mme. Carnot has piles of letters threatening her husband and sons received before and after the executions of Vaillant and Henry. Not long ago M. Carnot when walking in the Bois with Gen. Borius, chief of his military household, was shadowed by a sinister-looking fellow of whom he could only rid himself by retreating to his carriage. He had been warned from Italy to keep well guarded. Other warnings came from Brussels to beware of the Grand Prix June 17. In December 800,000 francs was voted to increase the police force, but M. Carnot was left practically unguarded. During five years the Prefecture of Police were charged to secure his safety and did it well, appointing the sharpest detectives to watch over him. Under the pretense of economy this duty was shifted to the Minister of the Interior, where, says the *Echo de Paris*, unmentionable intrigues were rife. The officials there were devoted to M. Constans, between whom and M. Carnot there was a feud. Was the change made to worry Mme. Carnot into leaving the Elysée by arousing a sense of insecurity? Possibly. When M. Carnot was going to Toulon to visit the Russian squadron a warning was received from Scotland Yard, but no attention was paid to it. On June 20 the Prefect of Herault telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior that a dangerous Italian Anarchist named Santo had arrived at Cette. This intimation was also ignored, with the Lyons tragedy for the consequence.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL.

Body to Lie in State at the Elysee and Then to Be Laid in the Pantheon.

PARIS, June 26.—Premier Dupuy presided at a Cabinet council today called to determine upon the arrangements for the funeral of the late President. The body is now guarded by four cadets from the military school of St. Cyr. It will soon be placed upon a catafalque in the court-yard of the Elysée, there to lie in state until Sunday, when it will be escorted, with much ceremony, to the Pantheon and placed beside the remains of the late President's grandfather, Lazare Carnot.

A commission appointed to direct the obsequies of the President includes Col. Chamoin, who will represent M. Carnot's family; M. Roujon, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts; M. Huet, Director of Public Works; Ambrose Thomas, M. Saint Saëns, and Architects Garnier and Guillaume. Enormous throngs of people gathered in front of the Elysée during the afternoon, favored ones being allowed to view the body of the late President in batches of ten and under the supervision of the Republican Guards.

Sympathy from the Czar.

The Czar's telegram of sympathy to Mme. Carnot says:

Profoundly affected by the news of the outrage, the Empress and myself express to you our deepest regrets and assure you of our sympathy and how fully we share in the misfortune which has befallen you and which has plunged France into mourning. ALEXANDER.

The address of condolence and sympathy with Mme. Carnot and the government which was drawn up by the American colony in this city says:

The President of the French Republic having been mortally assailed by a heinous criminal and Americans having already sustained in their own country two great similar calamities, we feel impelled more than any other nation to mingle our tears with those of the afflicted people of France. We therefore have resolved that we formally declare that we stigmatize as abominable the deed which has deprived the French nation of its President.

The unanimity of national feeling which is shown every instant cannot but soften the anguish of the noble woman who so worthily shared his life, and we also lay at her feet the expression of our respectful and devoted affection, and pray that Mme. Carnot and her bereaved family will accept the assurance of our sincerest condolence and sympathy as well as the homage of our profound esteem.

SENATORS FAVOR CASIMIR-PERIER.

But at a Joint Meeting of Both Houses There Is a Stormy Disagreement.

PARIS, June 26.—At a meeting of all the Republican Senators this afternoon in order to decide upon a candidate for the Presidency a vote was taken with the following result:

M. Casimir-Perier	144	M. Constans	2
M. Dupuy	15	M. Arago	2
M. Brisson	6	M. Loubet	2
M. de Freycinet	4	M. Carnot	1

At a plenary meeting of the Republican Deputies and Senators this evening, which was called to decide upon a candidate for the Presidency, the members of the two Chambers were unable to agree and the meeting culminated in an uproar, during which Deputies Berteaux and Sauset came to blows. The result of the encounter is that both gentlemen have appointed seconds and a duel will shortly be fought.

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have asked Premier Dupuy if he is a candidate for the Presidency and he has replied that his candidature has been too freely mentioned for months past for him not to come forward during the present critical stage in the affairs of France. He felt encouraged, he said, by the thought that this juncture required more devotedness than ambition to seek an honor which was fraught with such weighty responsibilities.

MOBS STILL AFTER ITALIANS.

During the Pillaging at Lyons Three Rioters Are Killed by an Explosion.

LYONS, June 26.—A riotous mob gathered at 7 o'clock this evening and marched upon the Italian quarter in the northern district of the city. There the rioters attacked and looted a number of stores. During the pillaging a barrel of petroleum exploded and burned three of the rioters to death. Troops have been hastily dispatched to the northern district. In addition all the dangerous points about Lyons have been occupied by the military. More serious trouble is apprehended. Two thousand arrests were made today in connection with the anti-Italian manifestations. The greater number of the prisoners were liberated after a short detention and after being cautioned against creating further disorder.

The disorders continued throughout last night. Crowds of rioters thronged the streets, and in spite of the efforts of the police and military sacked Italian stores and taverns, and after throwing their contents into the streets made bonfires of everything combustible.

Italian Consulate Sacked at Grenoble.

GRENOBLE, June 26.—There has been serious rioting here. The disturbance commenced Sunday night and was continued until early this morning. The mob yesterday proceeded to the Italian Consulate. The police vainly tried to check it, but the leaders procured a ladder, fixed it to the balcony of the consulate, and several rioters, headed by a drunken carpenter, entered the consulate, tore up the Italian flag, smashed the escutcheon, broke the furniture, threw the statuettes upon the floor and kicked them to pieces, and sprang upon two large oil paintings, representing King Humbert and Queen Margaret of Italy, and threw them into the street.

A detachment of military engineers was summoned and the soldiers charged upon the mob. After the rioters were driven out of consulate, which was then occupied by the troops, the Prefect made an apology to the Italian Consul.

Two leaders of the attack upon the Italian Consulate were arrested today, and this caused a renewal of the disturbance. Several mobs gathered as soon as the news of the arrest of the ring-leaders became known, and the Prefect was compelled to summon the troops. At 11 o'clock this morning the military authorities occupied all the public squares and boulevards with infantry, cavalry, and artillery and Grenoble was, to all intents and purposes, in a state of siege. The show of military quieted the mobs.

FERRETING OUT THE CONSPIRACY.

Santo Persists He Has Acted Alone, but the Magistrate Believes Differently.

LYONS, June 26.—Santo, the Anarchist assassin of President Carnot, was again brought up for examination before Examining Magistrate Benoist today. The prisoner declared himself to be an Anarchist and to be devoted to a policy of violence. In this affair he said he acted upon his own initiative. He had not been engaged in any conspiracy to murder the President.

The magistrate, however, is not convinced that the prisoner had no accomplices, as it has been ascertained that when Santo stopped at Vienna and Montpellier he had several suspicious conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the Anarchists. In addition, when Santo stopped at Vienna, en route to Lyons, he slept at the home of an Anarchist. The police investigation into the crime has already led to the arrest of three persons at Vienna who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

His Reason for Killing Carnot.

Santo stated while being examined by the magistrate that he had no personal grievance against President Carnot. He killed him because he was a tyrant. The magistrate asked: "Are you an Anarchist?"

Santo replied: "Yes, and I am proud of it."

"You persist in affirming that you did not have accomplices?"

"Yes—but is the President dead?"

Santo gathered from the magistrate's silence that his blow had been effective. He smiled with satisfaction, and raising his hand simulated the stabbing.

Santo Had Lived in Paris.

It is now said to be established that Santo lived for some time in the Rue Traversière, this city, occupying a room in the house of an Italian wine dealer. The assassin's name was registered at the labor exchange. An Anarchist named Laborie, who is supposed to have been an accomplice of Santo, has been arrested at Montpellier, Capital of the Department of Herault. An attempt has been made to blow up the railway bridge near Montluçon, Department of Allier. A man who was arrested on suspicion of being the author of the outrage was found to have dynamite cartridges in his possession.

LOUISE MICHEL CALLS IT JUSTICE.

Says the Murder of Carnot Is the Prelude to the Grand Plebeian Revolt.

PARIS, June 27.—According to the *Matin*, Louise Michel, the notorious Anarchist, says the execution of President Carnot was no more than a simple act of justice. In M. Carnot a whole class, the whole bourgeoisie world, has been struck at. M. Carnot embodied the execrable capitalistic republic. It was not merely Deibler's (the executioner) President, but also the Panamaist's President who had fallen under Santo's dagger. "Anarchy will once more have deserved well of mankind, for love of mankind is the sole object of anarchy. Individual revolt is the prelude to the grand plebeian revolt from which social harmony will emerge."

Alexandre Cohen, a Belgian Anarchist who was recently expelled from France, says it was not an assassination, but an execution. Ravachol, Vaillant, and Henri have been avenged.

ITALY SHOWS A DEEP SORROW.

In Fitting Words It Expresses Its Grief—Resolutions by Parliament.

ROME, June 26.—The Chamber of Deputies today presented an impressive appearance, the interior being wholly covered with crêpe in honor of the memory of President Carnot. Each bench was covered with a broad strip of crêpe, with a silver border. At the opening of the sitting Deputy Marszzi, who was a volunteer in the French army in 1870, in a few fitting words expressed sympathy for France in the loss of its President. Sig. Savalotti said that after yesterday's speeches there could be no doubt as to the unanimity of Italian feeling towards France.

Expressions of England's Sorrow.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in moving a resolution of sorrow and indignation at the murder of President Carnot, dwelt upon the fact that England was always the friend and sometimes the ally of France. He offered the resolution adopted in 1865 in connection with the murder of President Lincoln. It was adopted unanimously. Mr. Balfour and Justin McCarthy on behalf of the Conservatives and the Irish Nationalists, respectively, paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the dead President. In the House of Lords a motion similar to the one adopted in the Commons was adopted upon motion of Lord Rosebery. Premier Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury warmly eulogized the late President of France.

Eulogies from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Russian newspapers publish eulogies of President Carnot, dwelling upon the fact that his name is indissolubly connected with the events ending in the Franco-Russian alliance. The majority of the newspapers favor the election of M. Casimir-Perier to the Presidency.

Ex-Minister Bigelow's Praise.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—In the constitutional convention Mr. Bigelow, ex-Minister to France, offered a resolution eulogizing the late President Carnot of France and deploring his assassination and asking Congress to convey to the French Nation and to the family of the President the sympathy of the Nation. The resolution was adopted.

GEN. HEWSTON IS DISCHARGED.

Grand Jury's Bill Against the American Thrown Out of Court.

LONDON, June 26.—In the Old Bailey today the grand jury threw out the bill for manslaughter found against Gen. John Hewston of California by a Coroner's jury June 5 on the charge of having caused the death of George Burton, a street musician, May 30 last, by poking the point of an umbrella into his eye.

Steamer Sunk in a Collision.

The steamers Crosshill and Norah collided in the British Channel. The Norah sank and several of its crew are missing. The Crosshill has been beached.

Lord Randolph Churchill to Visit Chicago.

LONDON, June 26.—Lord Randolph Churchill has engaged passage for New York on board the White Star line steamship Teutonic on its next trip from Liverpool for New York. He will visit Chicago and will sail from Vancouver for Japan.

NEW CABINET FOR SALVADOR.

Rivas Declines a Place in the Hope of the Presidency.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, June 26.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company New York World.]—The government is formally organized. The new Cabinet is as follows:

Prudenciano Alfaro, Minister of the Interior.
Jacinto Castellanos, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Cornelia Lemus, Minister of Finance.
Gen. Fatanislas Perez, Minister of War.

Alfaro also takes charge of the Department of Public Works and Castellanos the Ministries of Justice and Public Instruction. It was expected that Rivas would be Minister of War, but Perez is one of his strongest partisans and it is understood that Rivas will have the Presidency as soon as the election can take place. The Cabinet is announced as provisional. Medina has been summoned from Paris.

Another demand for the surrender of refugees on the Bennington is going to be made. Bankers have offered Gutierrez an $800,000 loan, taking custom-house certificates as security at 65 per cent.

Troops Search for Arms.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 26.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The police and troops here have searched the houses of merchants for arms, but found none. Several arrests have nevertheless been made. President Zelaya denies emphatically the news of a revolution in Granada. There are rumors that a rising has occurred in the south.

Spanish Miners Killed by an Explosion.

MADRID, June 26.—An explosion took place at a mine at Legalicad, Asturias. The dead bodies of eight miners have already been recovered and fifty-seven are missing.

SANTA FE PLAN GOES.

COMMITTEE GIVES REORGANIZATION SCHEME FINAL APPROVAL.

Probable Arrangement for Paying the Assessment of $12 a Share—Lexow Committee Finds That Even Fruit Stands Have Given Tribute to Gotham's Police—Big Saengerfest Ends in a Picnic—Thomas A. Edison May Have the Typhoid-Fever—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The Atchison reorganization agreement was adopted at the meeting here of the committee this afternoon. The Chairman, R. Somers Hayes, returned from his Chicago trip, where he was looking after the Metropolitan loop matters, in time to officiate in his official capacity. The members of the committee went over the details with great thoroughness, and but few changes were made prior to its final approval. American, London, and Amsterdam interests must give their coöperation to the agreement for carrying out the reorganization plan. It appears from the semi-official information that the American securities are to be deposited with the American committee, the English with the London committee, and the continental securities with the Amsterdam committee. The American committee will have charge of the reorganization, with the power to fix the time within which the securities are to be deposited. Depositors are to receive negotiable certificates, and deposits made under the plan and acceptance of certificates will constitute an acceptance of the terms of the agreement. It is probable that formal notice will be issued to stock and bond holders next Friday as to the time for depositing their securities. The assessment of $12 a share will probably be payable $2.50 or $3 at the time of depositing the stock, and may be as low as $2, and the rest in four installments, not fewer than thirty days apart. Authority is given to the reorganization committee to buy in the property under foreclosure and generally to exercise the rights which the security holders have. The suggestion in the plan, Sec. 15, as to amendments, is to be fully carried out, and provision is made for the manner of making any amendments that may be necessary. The provisions regarding the auxiliary companies, provided for in Sec. 14 of the plan, are amplified. Stephen Little, the expert accountant, has nearly completed his verification of the Atchison accounts, and his examination, as far as heard from, is satisfactory. All statements thus far made by the company have been proved correct. An informal conference of some of the opponents of the Atchison reorganization plan was held today, and it was determined to postpone the general meeting of protestants until Thursday.

EVEN FRUIT STANDS MUST PAY.

Startling Disclosures Made Before the Lexow Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Several leading merchants were called today as well as keepers of fruit stands and bootblacks to show the Lexow committee that the same practice was followed as to all, but with varying degrees of profit. Merchants who paid regularly and willingly from $10 to $50 a month to the ward man were privileged to encumber sidewalks as they pleased, while poor curbstone dealers with no money were persecuted year in and year out. Mr. Sweetser, of the big dry goods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., acknowledged that he paid policemen to look after the firm's interests as to the sidewalk obstructions, in the shape of boxes, etc., but he "presented the money to the policemen as he would to any one else who was doing work" for him. During the session today a fruit merchant, Leroy M. Lyon, No. 279 Washington Street, said he had paid regularly for protection, and he went on to say: "Two years ago, when the new Captain came in the precinct, I saw a new ward man taking down my name and the number of my place and asked what he meant. He said he was going to report that we were using the side walk. I told him I had been paying for ten years and that I did not propose to be bothered now. I do not know the ward man's name, but he told me he had to raise $15,000 very soon—in fact, in three months—because the Captain had paid that much for his appointment. I told him I thought the easiest way to get along was to pay up instead of being fined and dragged to court. I said I would not care whether I paid $50 or $100 or $200 as long as I would not be bothered. He asked me for $60 a year. He called regularly for the money July 1 and Jan. 1, $30 at a time. He never missed a day." This evidence as to the amount of tribute levied in the precinct for the Captain and as to the market price of a police Captaincy caused a sensation.

END OF THE NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

Big Picnic Enjoyed at Ulmer Park—Award of Prizes.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The National Sängerfest, which began with a monster torchlight procession last Friday evening, was brought to a triumphant conclusion today. There was not as much music as on other days, but there was more beer and vastly more jollity. The scene was shifted from Madison Square to Ulmer Park, and as there was to be no prize singing, with which the voices of infants in arms might interfere, a great many German matrons simply turned the keys in the doors of their homes in New York and Brooklyn and went down to the park with their little Rudolphs, Gustavuses, and Henrys asleep in their arms. Today's final proceedings of the Sängerfest were termed "a picnic." The names of the winners of the musical prize singing contests that had been held in Madison Square Garden were announced this evening. Brooklyn took the first prize, a bust of Beethoven, for the best "town organization" of male singers. The second prize, a silk banner, went to Hudson County, N. J. The first prize to separate musical singing societies of the first class went to the Junger Männerchor of Philadelphia. This was a large grand piano. The Arions of Brooklyn took the second prize, a large silver cup. The third prize in this class, a silver wreath, was won by the Orpheus Society of Buffalo. In the second class the prize winners were:

First, the Williamsburg Sängerbund, a small piano; second, the Harmonies of New York, a silver cup; third, the Arions of Jersey City, a silver wreath; fourth, the Arions of New Haven, silver cup; fifth, the Germania of Newark, a portrait of Wagner; sixth, the Sängerbund of Washington, a silver cup; and seventh, the Liberty of Newark, a portrait of Schumann.

The first prize in the third class was a square piano, won by the Syracuse Sängerbund. Seven other prizes, consisting of silver cups and wreaths, were taken respectively by the Brooklyn Männerchor, the Schwabisher Sängerbund of Newark, the Eintracht of Newark, the Arbeiter Männerchor of Elizabeth, the Kreuzacher Sängerbund of Philadelphia, and the Concordia of Waterbury, Conn.

EDISON MAY HAVE TYPHOID-FEVER.

High Temperature Causes His Physician Some Apprehension.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Thomas A. Edison is still lying ill at his home in Llewellyn Park, N. J. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith of Newark is attending him, and says while Mr. Edison's illness may keep him confined to his house several days he hopes he will soon be out, and that his illness may not prove more serious than it seems. He says the only possible danger is from typhoid-fever, but this he thinks improbable. Although the beginning of Mr. Edison's illness was almost simultaneous with an accidental fall from a piazza last Saturday, as reported yesterday, Dr. Fewsmith says he does not think the accident has anything to do with the illness, which he diagnoses as enteritis, an inflammation of the bowels. He thinks it was brought on by cold, owing to the extreme difference between the temperatures of day and night at Ogden Mines, N. J., where Mr. Edison spent part of last week. That place is about thirty miles from Llewellyn Park, on very high ground, and is beginning to be generally known as Edison. The inventor has owned iron mine property there for some time, and about a year ago he began to operate his concentrating works with his new process of separating the iron ore. Monday night his temperature was 102 4-5°. He was also suffering much pain, but was somewhat relieved today. His fever went down, too, so that his temperature dropped to 99°. When Dr. Fewsmith called on him he told him he might get up for a while. Later his temperature rose and he was sent back to bed. At 11 o'clock tonight Mr. Edison was resting well.

PLANS FOR NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

A Chicagoan Gives Some Hints Attributed to His Home Town.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of the Board of Engineers appointed by President Cleveland to consider the plans of the proposed bridge across North River, to be constructed by the New York and New Jersey Bridge company, a statement made by Engineer Thomas Clark, Chief of the Engineers' company, regarding the pier for the bridge, gave rise to some discussion among the members of the board. It was thought it would be impracticable to build a suspended span over 2,000 feet in length, and especially if the traffic over it were heavy. Engineer Clark said in his opinion four tracks would be sufficient to accommodate the traffic. George S. Morrison of Chicago, who is one of the board, said a railroad bridge in Chicago had fourteen tracks, and he thought the contemplated bridge over the North River should be equipped with tracks enough to accommodate all the traffic that was likely to be attracted to it in the future. Prof. Burr seemed astonished at the statement of Mr. Morrison.

"The Chicago railroad bridge has fourteen tracks, did you say?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Morrison, "fourteen tracks."

"Ah! Yes," said Prof. Burr, "but that is Chicago."

Mr. Morrison gave it as his opinion that a solid pier on the New Jersey shore would be out of the question, owing to its enormous cost. At his suggestion the bridge company was requested to have new borings and soundings made to ascertain the topographical condition of the river bottom at the following places: Fifty-ninth street, 900 feet east of the New Jersey pier head line, and at Sixtieth, Sixty-third, and Sixty-sixth streets at corresponding points.

WILL OF WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

Friends Are Remembered and $50,000 Goes to Yale University.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Although the brief will of William Walter Phelps has not yet been probated the family has made public its more important clauses. The document is dated Sept. 11, 1885. Judge Phelps leaves $1,000 each to Dr. William T. Lusk, his old friend; Henry C. Eno of New York; John H. Linsley, who has been dead several years; Charles A. Miller, a Wall street broker; and Dr. Stuart Dodge, the husband of the testator's sister. Walter Phelps Dodge and Walter Phelps Bliss, both relatives, get $7,500 each. Charles Nordhoff, for many years the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, receives $10,000. Thomas R. White and William E. Bond, confidential clerks of the dead statesman, receive $5,000 and $25,000 respectively. Annuities in various amounts, aggregating nearly $41,000, are left to employés and friends. To his son John Judge Phelps leaves the family vault and homestead farm, near Simsbury, Conn. A trust of $500,000 is created for his son Sheffield and one of $300,000 for his daughter Marian, the wife of Count von Rottenburg. The remainder of the estate is left to the widow and children in equal shares. The sum of $50,000 is to be added to a like amount left by Mr. Phelps' father to Yale University, the whole to be used to erect a building on the campus.

REWARD TO KILL CLEVELAND.

Brooklyn "Eagle" Says $500 Was Offered the Day Carnot Was Killed.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in a leading editorial published today entitled "Put Down Anarchists Here," said:

A ruffian of this town, of some pretensions to decency and respectability, on the day Sadi Carnot was stabbed declared that he would give $500 to any man who would put a knife into the President of the United States, who was, he averred, responsible for the blight which has fallen upon the industries of the land. That man was probably too cowardly to do more than wish the murder which he counseled and was ready to reward.

Mr. McKelway at his home, No. 121 Hicks street, Brooklyn, said tonight: "I cannot give the man's name, as that would be a breach of confidence with the party who told me. The story was brought to me and I verified it. I will say, however, that the remark that he would give $500 to a man who would put a knife into the President of the United States was made on the same day that Carnot was stabbed, but it was not brought by that, as it happened before the news of President Carnot's assassination reached us."

EDITORS TO MEET AT ASBURY PARK.

Papers to Be Read at the Coming Convention.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Next week a big convention of editors will be held in Asbury Park. They will come from all parts of the country, and it is expected all the delegates will have a royal good time of it. Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, Joe Howard, Bill Nye, and others are to make welcoming speeches and there are to be papers read by H. H. Bushnell of Lincoln, Neb., who will tell his associates "How and When to Write Editorials"; Harry Ingham of Algona, Ia., "How Much Space in a Newspaper Should Be Given to Editorials?" Thomas W. Bishop of Volga, S. D., "Should a Paper Print Puffs of Itself?" E. E. Taylor of Trier, Ind., "Country Correspondence"; J. E. McDonald, Ligoner, Ind., "Booming Candidates"; M. J. Dowling, Renville, Minn., "Should an Editor Hold Office?" Charles Boeschaistain, Edwardsville, Ill., "Original Methods of Giving News"; Charles T. Fairfield of Eaton Rapids, Mich., "Should a Country Weekly Print Only Local News?" The convention will meet Monday next. There will be 1,300 present.

COWBOY PREACHER'S WIFE ARRESTED

Police at Atlantic City Consider Her a Disturber of the Peace.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Justin R. Rice have been holding religious services on the board walk and Atlantic avenue in Atlantic City, N. J., every evening for the last week. Mr. Rice is better known as the "Cowboy Preacher." As a general thing folks in the neighborhood of Mr. and Mrs. Rice's meetings object to the noise. Tonight Mrs. Rice took her stand opposite police headquarters and began to say harsh things about Mayor Stoy and his force. Finally the Mayor instructed Chief Eldridge to disperse the crowd. She called on the crowd to stand firm. The mob hooted the police, and Mrs. Rice, mounted on a chair, added to the noise. The crowd swelled each moment, and as a last resort Mrs. Rice was arrested. Once inside the jail she was told there was no charge against her, and when she rejoined the excited throng she was given three cheers. The police say there was no way out of it, and Mrs. Rice continued her remarks undisturbed. The cowboy preacher and his wife came East after giving the Chicago police a great deal of trouble.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Edward R. Christopher Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Edward R. Christopher, auditor of the Prudential Insurance company in Newark, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $11,000 of the company's funds. Christopher is 38 years old, married, and has been in the employ of the company eleven years. His salary was $2,500 a year, but he had a weakness for prize dogs and good horses.

Recalls Gordon Will Contest.

The contest over the will of George P. Gordon, the printing press manufacturer, was recalled today by a motion made before Surrogate Arnold to suppress the testimony taken before a committee in Paris relating to the death and the execution of the will of Miss Mary Agnes Gordon, who was the only daughter by a first marriage of George P. Gordon, and who left most of her estate to Samuel Richard Ruyssenaers. The motion today was on behalf of the relatives and next of kin, who stated that the report of the commission was defective and that the question of Miss Gordon's death was by no means satisfactorily settled.

Four of Forty-four Bodies Recovered.

It seems probable that the list of those lost on the ill-fated tug J. D. Nicol is greater than was at first supposed. Several more persons were reported among the missing today and at least two of these are known to have boarded the Nicol and accompanied the Herring Fishing club's party. Only four bodies have been recovered. More than forty are believed to be still in the water, and whether they will ever be found or not is doubtful.

AT A MOB'S MERCY.

DEFENDANT IN A TRIAL PROBABLY BEATEN TO DEATH.

He Is Attacked in a Court-Room at Spring Valley and Jumps from a Second Story to Save His Life—Finally Captured and Left for Dead on the Roadside—Fellow-Defendant Badly Wounded by the Mob, but Escapes to the Woods—Northwest News.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—William Pinkerton, a married man of 25, lies at his home in this city tonight at the point of death, the victim of a mob. The doctor says he cannot live until morning. The assault was the outcome of a trial this afternoon in Judge White's court. Pinkerton and another young man named Michael Bowan were on trial for assaulting Anna Brozowski. Just as the prosecution was about to close its case a signal was sounded, and the large crowd of Lithuanians who were listening to the trial broke down the railing of the dock and seized the two defendants. They broke away, however, and seizing a chair each tried to keep the enraged foreigners away from them. For a few minutes a free fight ensued and it was ended by Pinkerton leaping from a second-story window, and taking to his he

OUT FOR THE VOTES.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES RALLY AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Speeches Are Made by the Men on the Ticket—They Urge Unity and Promise to Work Hard for Success—Decision of Judge Tuthill Affects a Large Amount of Property and Pronounces a Deed a Forgery—Alleged Doctor Enters a Plea of Guilty and Is Fined.

The nominees of the recent Republican county convention were the guests of the Lincoln club, No. 531 West Adams street, last night. Members and friends of the club had been invited to participate in an old-time ratification meeting and the candidates were told they could make their introductory speeches and outline the campaign work. Chairs were placed on the lawn and the speakers stood on the side porch, which was decorated with flags. Three hundred people listened to the addresses and afterwards went inside the clubhouse to greet the party workers. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and there was almost continuous applause from the time when Charles E. Piper referred to the disgrace which befel the State when Altgeld was elected Governor, down to the closing speech. There was little personality indulged in and nearly all the speakers gave expression to the great necessity in Chicago for protecting the purity of the ballot and the rights of the citizen.

"The people of this country," said Charles E. Piper, "are determined at the first opportunity to reverse the present policy of government and return to the protective theories. We in Chicago surely have need to return to Republicanism. No administration has ever been so prostituted to every evil purpose as this one. Chicago is not ready for New York politics. Notwithstanding our disgrace in having Altgeld in the Governor's chair, we have not yet sunk low enough to want such a Tammany as Mayor Hopkins is trying to organize."

D. H. Kochersperger was cheered when introduced. He said: "It gives me pleasure to meet such a representative body of West Side Republicans. I love Republicans and Republicanism. In the convention of you people of the West Side were fairly treated and I want to urge upon you the necessity of standing by your candidate for County Judge. Stand by the nominees of your party this fall and in two years we will have something beside the stick we now have at Springfield. Put your shoulders to the wheel and work hard. In promoting the interests of the party you are promoting the interests of your country. I want you to organize for the fight on the West Side and the South Side. You will find none of us is grand-stand players. We are going to fight harder for our election than we did for our nomination."

Orrin W. Carter was the next candidate introduced. He said he was not ready to talk now. He believed in work first and talk afterwards. The Republican party, if it wins this fall, must work to win, must desire to win, and must be worthy to win. Republicans never got what won a contest as a result of good organization alone. They must have a principle at stake—something to urge them on.

James Pease, candidate for Sheriff, when introduced said in part: "I am a plain business-man and I have no apology to offer for being in politics. I believe every business-man in Illinois is in politics today. The business conditions that prevail today are the best political arguments that the Republicans have."

A. O. Cooper, nominee for Probate Clerk, told his audience the two years of the present Democratic administration had already cost the laboring man and business-man more than the civil war. The loss was not less than $1,500,000 a day. The people are now aroused to the situation and appreciate the inefficiency of the Democratic party.

E. J. Magerstadt, the Criminal Court Clerk nominee, said he could not make a speech, but he could hustle for votes. He promised to do some work in the Bridgeport district and he predicted that the 9,000 Democratic majority in the old Fifth Ward would be changed into a Republican majority of 2,000.

DECLARES THE DEED A FORGERY,

Judge Tuley Makes a Decision Which Defeats Elias Brown.

By a decision rendered by Judge Tuley Elias Brown loses $3,500, which he paid for a lot in the West Side. The deed which he accepted is declared to have been forged. July 28, 1890, Mrs. Olga Holzman was terribly burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She died a few days later. Mrs. Holzman was the mother of six children, the oldest, Katie, being 16 years of age. Just before her death Mrs. Holzman called Katie to her bedside and told her that she held the title deeds to two valuable lots, on one of which there was a good business house in West Lake street. This property is worth fully $15,000, Mrs. Holzman held in her own name, having repeatedly refused to transfer it to her husband. Two days after her death a deed transferring the lots to Sallie Behrend was placed on record. This Sallie Behrend was a girl of 18, the daughter of Bernhard Behrend, a Hebrew notary, No. 553 South Haisted, street. Behrend had a considerable practice at law among the Jews of Haisted street. The deed was acknowledged before him. It named $10,000 as the consideration. Behrend shortly afterward sold one of these lots to Elias Brown. There was at this time a $5,000 incumbrance on the property, which Brown assumed, paying $3,500 in cash for the property. Woolfolk & Browning brought application in the Circuit Court to have the deed set aside on the ground of fraud. The case was referred to Master in Chancery W. Fenimore Cooper. He conducted a long and careful hearing, at which half the denizens of the Hebrew colony gave testimony. Some of this testimony implicated the orphans' father as a party to the deception. Master in Chancery Cooper declared the deed a forgery and recommended it be set aside and the property returned to the six children. Then the case was taken before Judge Tuley on exceptions to the report. The hearing lasted four days and was most minute. Judge Tuley confirmed the finding of the master in chancery, declared the deed a forgery, ordered it set aside, and the property restored to the heirs.

WACHTER ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY

He Is Fined for Practicing Medicine—Zimri Dwiggins Indicted.

Paul Wachter was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. He at once went before Judge Dunne and entered a plea of guilty, and was fined $75 and costs. "No bills" were returned in two charges against Wachter of obtaining money by false pretenses. Last winter Wachter prescribed medicine for Mrs. Catherine Feil, No. 47 Atlantic street, and charged her an exorbitant price for the prescription, which led to his arrest. It was afterwards discovered he had been securing money from a large number of gullible women in a like manner. It is claimed Wachter induced one woman to give him $50 to bury under a tree.

Zimri Dwiggins, President; W. G. Bently, Vice-President; and John Green, assistant cashier of the Columbia National Bank, which failed a year ago, were indicted on a charge of receiving deposits when they knew the bank to be insolvent. The indictment charges that May 10, 1893, the men named received from the Citizens' Bank of Parker, S. D., the sum of $303, and that at the time of the reception of the money the Columbia National Bank was insolvent.

James F. Forsyth was indicted on a charge of larceny. He is accused of appropriating $3,000 of the funds of the Masonic Building, Loan, and Savings Association during the summer of 1893. Forsyth had charge of the deposits and is claimed to have failed to enter up $3,000 deposited by many patrons of the association.

FIRE CAUSED BY AN OIL EXPLOSION.

J. Liverman Severely Burned in a Blaze Which Started in His Cellar.

By the explosion of a barrel, supposed to have contained gasoline or other inflammable oil, J. Liverman, a grocer at Nos. 138 to 144 Colorado avenue, was severely burned last evening and a fire was started which caused damage to the extent of $8,000 to the grocery store and adjoining property. The grocery is a three-story brick building with a basement used for storage. Last evening the proprietor went down-stairs to get some molasses. A few moments later there was an explosion, and flames shot up from the basement, which seemed to be all ablaze. The fire communicated rapidly to the store and had attained considerable progress when the department arrived. The firemen rushed to the basement and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Liverman, who, blinded by the flames, was almost unable to help himself. He was severely burned about the head, face, and hands, but unless he inhaled the flames and internal injuries develop he will probably recover. The stock in the grocery store was damaged to the extent of $4,000, and the loss to the building will be $2,000 more. The flames spread to the residence of R. Baubien, No. 147 Sacramento avenue, and caused damage estimated at $1,000. W. M. Payne, a meat dealer, No. 148 Colorado avenue, will suffer a like loss from the fire.

Moral Against Hair Curling.

The desire of one of the cashiers of the Auditorium Annex to have her hair curled ended with disastrous results last evening. The young woman was heating the curling-irons over a spirit lamp by the open window. A puff of wind blew the lace curtain into the flame of the lamp, the curtain ignited, and while it was ablaze the young woman pulled it down. Some of her clothing lying on a chair took fire, and she ran out into the corridor for assistance. J. D. Beck, with a guest of the house, was passing at the time, and ran into the room and began to remove the furniture. When the blaze was extinguished half the bed clothes were burned. Together with the cashier's best gown, the window curtains, and a portion of the carpet. The loss is $200. There was no panic in the hotel, the blaze being extinguished without alarming the guests.

Leroy Payne's Big Suit.

Leroy Payne has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against William and Carrie Cuthbert for $60,000 on liabilities said to have been incurred in 1893. Payne claims to have accepted fifteen of Cuthbert's checks on different city banks, amounting to nearly $60,000. The necessity of making good this amount later is said to have been one of the prime causes of Payne's failure. William Cuthbert writes THE TRIBUNE that Carrie Cuthbert does not know Leroy Payne, never had any dealings with him, never got a cent from him, and has no knowledge of his (Cuthbert's) dealings with him. "Payne's checks," says Mr. Cuthbert, "to the amount of over $55,000, were returned marked 'no funds' to my bank. Suit was commenced a year ago by my bank, the Columbia National, and up to the present time none of the checks given by Payne have been paid."

Queer Things Come from China.

A consignment of goods from China was received at the Custom-House yesterday for Wing Chung Hai, a Clark street merchant. It was one of the most varied collections of Chinese delicacies, medicines, and food ever received in Chicago. The invoice started out with ducks' eggs, salted and packed in earth, and the third item was 134 volumes of novels, the latest works of the fiction writers of the Celestial Empire. Then followed sharks' fins, seaweed, dried mushrooms, dried lilies, truffles, cuttle fish, ducks' feet, soy, and other articles. Among the medicinal articles were fifty pairs of dried lizards. The duty and freight on the lot amounted to a little over $3,000.

Cuts His Throat on a Train.

A middle-aged man who was a passenger on an incoming Lake Shore train yesterday morning committed suicide in a sensational manner. Just as the train reached Grand Crossing the man reached his head out of the coach window and drew a razor across his throat. The man died in a few minutes. Grand Crossing policemen removed the body to Rolston's undertaking establishment in search of the clothing revealed $3, a ticket to Rockford, Ill., and an envelope addressed to C. H. Wellman, Rockford. A telegram was sent to Rockford making inquiries regarding Wellman but no answer was received.

Plants Money in the Street.

James Rouse, a saloonkeeper, No. 262 South Water street, was yesterday planting money in front of his place of business with the expectation that he would reap a goodly harvest next fall. Officer Ryan saw him sowing the dimes and nickels on the street and concluding that he was insane took him to the police station. Before leaving with his prisoner the officer picked up $12.50 of the money Rouse had thrown away. The latter was released from the Washingtonian Home only last week.

Opinions on Art.

Miss Grace D. Ayer received a verdict of $25 in her suit against William Marks before Judge Clifford. Miss Ayer sued to recover the value of a picture of the defendant which she executed. The plaintiff estimated the value of her work at $100. Expert testimony was introduced by both sides to prove the value of the work of art. This testimony, like most evidence of its nature, was greatly conflicted. One witness said the picture was reasonably worth $150, while a witness for the defendant swore its utmost value was 80 cents.

War on Vegetable Brokers.

A small war is on between the Produce Exchange and the couple of hundred fruit and vegetable brokers doing business in Chicago without a license. After a bit of close detective work, extending through several weeks, in which the names of all unlicensed hucksters and dealers in the city were secured, the Produce Exchange yesterday swore out 150 warrants, which have already been placed in the hands of constables.

Mrs. Ormsby's Appointment.

Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby has been appointed a delegate of the American Peace Society to the sixth Universal Peace Congress at Antwerp, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, by Robert Treat Paine, President of the American Peace Society at Boston. This is the fourth time Mrs. Ormsby has been selected as a delegate, three of which appointments were to foreign conventions. This last appointment is understood to be a vindication of her actions at the congress here last year.

Asked to Be Sent to the "Pen."

Charles Pearson yesterday presented the novel spectacle of asking to be sent to the penitentiary. He had pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny before Judge Blanke and the court was about to send him to the House of Correction for six months. Pearson said he preferred to be sent to the penitentiary because he would get a suit of clothes and $10 when he was discharged. The court gave him a year in the penitentiary.

Ryan Indorsed for Congress.

Timothy E. Ryan was indorsed for Congressman at a mass-meeting of Twelfth Ward citizens at Occidental Hall, Sacramento avenue and West Madison street, last night. A committee to secure judges at the primaries was appointed. It is understood that Ryan will run in opposition to Frank Lawler.

Hotel Woodruff to Close.

The Woodruff Hotel is to be closed June 30. Notice to that effect has been given the guests, and yesterday it was said the furniture would be sold and the house rented. The reason given for the move was the present proprietors "were tired." The hotel was opened twenty-five years ago.

No Claim Against Werner Company.

The Werner company, by Newman & Northrup, attorneys, says the claim for which the Bank of Miamisburg, O., filed a creditor's bill against Alexander Belford is a claim against Belford only and is in no respect against the Werner company.

Items.

Judge Scales set Thursday for further hearing of the Swift-Hopkins election contest.

The Young Men's Republican club of the Fourteenth Ward has indorsed Ernest Zehnbert as its candidate for State Senator, Eleventh District.

The seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Illinois Agricultural and Manual Training School for Boys at Glenwood was appropriately celebrated yesterday.

Frank Raynor, who attempted to kill his wife in Austin June 21, and who was brought back Saturday night, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Amerson in $15,000 bonds.

Frank Balenski was found guilty yesterday by Judge Gibbons' jury of manslaughter in killing Charles Krown. Seven years in the penitentiary was recommended as his punishment.

The colored men's Republican League of Cook County has adopted resolutions commending Miss Ida B. Wells for exposing in England the lynching of negroes in the United States.

Lyman Lamb, No. 343 Madison street, yesterday caused the arrest of W. Wood, with whom he had intrusted $20 to bet on Ray El Santa Anita. He says the money was not placed and Wood will not return it.

Mrs. Ephraim H. Losch of Independence, Ia., who became delirious Sunday after having a couple of teeth extracted at the Boston Dental Pariors, has entirely recovered her reason. It is supposed that she was affected by the heat.

This morning an inquest will be held on Joseph Meisterman and wife. They died at Mercy Hospital early yesterday morning. Meisterman attacked his wife Monday night and inflicted fatal wounds with a knife. He used the weapon on himself with equal effect.

The coolest and most restful place these warm days is on the great whaleback steamship Christopher Columbus. Her trips on Lake Michigan every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon and evening, are full of pleasure, and everything connected with the service on her is perfect. All street car lines run within two blocks of Randolph street pier, and carriages can be driven to her gangway.

WIN WITH THE STICK.

THE ORIOLES, NOT THE COLTS, HOWEVER, ARE THE VICTORS.

Anson's Men Do Good Work with the Bat, but the Men from Baltimore Do Enough Better to Win the Game—New York and Pittsburg the Other Winners in the National League—Results of Games in the Western League and Association—Tables of Standing to Date.

No changes in the National League procession occurred yesterday. The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	48	35	13	.729
Boston	53	35	18	.660
Pittsburg	53	33	20	.623
Brooklyn	48	29	19	.604
Philadelphia	47	28	19	.596
Cleveland	49	27	19	.587
New York	52	28	24	.538
St. Louis	54	24	30	.444
Cincinnati	49	19	30	.388
Chicago	52	17	35	.327
Washington	53	16	37	.302
Louisville	51	12	39	.235

National League games scheduled for today are: Baltimore at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Boston at Louisville, Pittsburg at Washington, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, and Brooklyn at Cleveland.

LOSE A SLUGGING CONTEST.

Orioles to Get Even Take Many Falls Out of Pitcher McGill.

Superior batting in another slugging game won yesterday's contest for Baltimore. Both pitchers were hit in all directions and both clubs put up sensational fielding exhibitions and bunched drives. Favoring fortune counted a great deal in the result.

Ryan began the matinée with a sharp drive to left. Dahlen sacrified and Wilmot pushed in the run on a left field single, getting caught himself at second. Baltimore did some lucky hitting in this inning. After McGraw had gone out Keeler beat a scratch bounder to first. Brodie hit to Parrott, and Keeler, by fast running, made second ahead of the force out. Brouthers dropped a short single in left and Kelley outsprinted a roller to Irwin. Reitz's fly fell just too short for Ryan, and Jennings landed a double between Lange and Wilmot.

McMahon hit safe to right, and six runs came in before McGraw made the last out of the inning.

For a wonder the Colts were not discouraged, but fell upon McMahon with great vigor. McGill smashed a double to the fence, Kittridge went out, and Ryan hit to left. Dahlen drove the ball past short, Wilmot sent a two-bagger through center, and Anson put a single over second. Four runs came in, and the Colts were only one behind. For Baltimore, Keeler rapped out a pretty single, took second on Brodie's out, and hurried in when the mighty Brouthers again slugged the ball.

Lange led off in the fifth with a single, and, becoming too ambitious, was caught stealing second. Parrott sent a fly ball over Keeler's head the next moment, and was stopped trying to make three bases on the drive. One run lost for Chicago—probably two—through too much eagerness. Kittridge prevented any runs in this round for Baltimore by a great catch of Robinson's foul.

Brodie and Kelley, by gathering in almost impossible flies, kept Chicago from scoring in the sixth and seventh. The Orioles had now regained their batting eyes, and proceeded to give McGill some attention. Kelley pushed a twister to left, and Jennings almost knocked Dahlen over by a straight, low drive. Singles by McGraw and Clarke—both hit out of Anson's reach, sent in two more tallies. Ryan muffed Keeler's line smash in the eighth, and the enemy took advantage of the error. Brodie, Brouthers, and Robinson made singles, Jennings hit for a triple, and five runs were added in without check. The Colts added a tally in the ninth on a hit by Dahlen, a fumble by Kelley, and Irwin's rap to right. They could do no more and so the slaughter ended. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	I	E	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB	BE	LE
Ryan, rf	5	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	4	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Lange, cf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Irwin, s	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, 2b	5	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGill, p	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	15	24	15	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	10

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	I	B	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB	BE	LB
McG'w, 3b	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Keeler, rf	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brodie, cf	5	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Br'th'rs, 1b	5	2	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Reitz, ss	3	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jen'gs, ss	3	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robi'n, c	5	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
McM'n, p	5	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	43	14	19	27	14	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	8

Chicago	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Base hits	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	—17
Baltimore	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	*	—14
Base hits	7	2	0	1	0	4	*	*	*	—19

Attendance—2,019. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 12. Two-base hits—Wilmot, Parrott, McGill, Jennings. Three-base hit—Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2 hours.

Changes in Chicagos' Make-Up.

Anson completed arrangements yesterday with Louisville for an exchange of Dungan for Stratton, and the Kentucky pitcher may arrive in Chicago today. Stratton has been a good twirler, but it is feared he will not regain his proper form this season. President Vanderbeck of Detroit is anxious to give Clausen back to Chicago, but Jim Hart thinks if the left-hander is too weak for the Western League he will not do for the National. And so Clausen will have to go back to the Cullom. Griffith, who has done the best of Anson's pitching so far this season, will face the Orioles today. Hawke is billed to pitch for Baltimore.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—Errors by Dowd and Frank at critical points lost the game for the Browns today. Attendance 2,500. The score:

St. Louis	R	B	P	A	E	New York	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	2	3	0	1	Fuller, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Frank, 1b	0	1	2	9	1	Doyle, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Shugart, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Miller, 3b	1	0	0	1	0	Doyle, lb	1	0	1	0	0
Connor, lb	0	1	6	1	0	Ward, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	2	1	1	0	Y'n H'lt'n, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Tiernri'n, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	3	3	0	Farrell, c	1	2	4	3	0
Br'tnst'n, p	0	0	1	5	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	3	11	24	12	2	Totals	4	7	27	17	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	*	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Two-base hit—Ely. Three-base hit—Connor. First on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Breitenstein, 5. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Breitenstein, 2. Passed ball—Peitz, 1. Wild pitch—Meekin, 1. Time—2:30. Umpire—Hurst.

Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—Pittsburg batted and ran bases well today and had the game well in hand up to the ninth inning, when heavy clouds made it so dark that the fielders could not see the ball, allowing the visitors to score four runs. Attendance, 3,000. The score:

Pittsburg	R	B	P	A	E	Washington	R	B	P	A	E
Scheibeck, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	2	2	1	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Hassam'r, lb	1	1	4	1	1
Beckley, 1b	0	1	2	9	0	Duryea, ss	1	1	1	4	1
Stenzel, cf	0	0	2	0	1	McGuire, c	0	3	2	1	0
Lyons, 3b	1	1	1	0	2	Abbey, lf	0	2	5	1	0
Glasscock, ss	2	1	4	2	0	Sc'llbach, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Bierba'r, 2b	1	3	1	6	0	Tebeau, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Mack, c	1	1	6	0	0	Radford, ss	1	1	3	4	1
Ehret, p	0	1	1	1	0	Sullivan, p	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	6	10	27	10	1	Totals	5	13	24	10	5

Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	*	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Washington, 5. Home run—Sullivan. Three-base hit—Cartwright. Two-base hits—Bierbauer, Hassamaer, Cartwright, Schellback. Stolen bases—Scheibeck, Beckley, Glasscock, Bierbauer, Schellbach. Struck out—By Ehret, 6; by Sullivan, 2. First on balls—Off Ehret, 2; off Sullivan, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Passed ball—Mack, 1. Wild pitch—Sullivan, 1. Double play—Cartwright-Radford. Time—1:50. Umpire—McQuaide.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Minneapolis, Toledo, Sioux City, and Grand Rapids the Winners Yesterday.

The standing and percentages of the teams in the Western League to date are as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	47	37	10	.787
Kansas City	48	28	20	.583
Toledo	50	29	21	.580
Minneapolis	49	28	21	.571
Grand Rapids	53	23	30	.434
Indianapolis	52	21	31	.404
Detroit	49	16	33	.327
Milwaukee	40	11	29	.275

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—Minneapolis was pitted against Hill, a Southern league pitcher for Kansas City this afternoon, and made fourteen runs in one inning, with five home runs. The score:

Minneapolis	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—19
Kansas City	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	2	—14

Batteries—Parvin and Burrell; Hill, Darby, and Donaghue. Hits—Minneapolis, 20; Kansas City, 12. Errors—Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.

TOLEDO, O., June 26.—The visitors could do nothing with Foreman. Phillips lasted only four innings. The score:

Toledo	0	0	5	4	4	2	0	2	*	—17
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	*	—7

Batteries—Foreman and Summers; Phillips, Camp, and Westlake. Hits—Toledo, 20; Indianapolis, 11. Errors—Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 7.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—Sioux City won by scoring three in the ninth inning. Genins scored the winning run by coming clear from first base home on a single by Newell. The score:

Milwaukee	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Sioux City	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	—8

Hits—Milwaukee, 15; Sioux City, 9. Errors—Milwaukee, 4; Sioux City, 1. Batteries—Whittrock and Lohman, Hart and Twineham.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—Detroit lost today's game through errors and inability to hit the ball at critical times. The score:

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—6
Grand Rapids	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	*	—10

Batteries—Baiss, Clausen, and Hurley; Killeen and Spies. Hits—Detroit, 13; Grand Rapids, 10. Errors—Detroit, 6; Grand Rapids, 2.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Jacksonville, Des Moines, Rock Island, and Peoria Winners of Yesterday.

The relative standing and percentages of the clubs in the Western Association now are:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	43	26	17	.605
Jacksonville	44	26	18	.591
St. Joseph	44	25	19	.568
Lincoln	44	24	20	.545
Omaha	44	23	21	.523
Peoria	45	21	24	.467
Des Moines	45	19	26	.422
Quincy	45	13	32	.289

LINCOLN, Neb., June 26.—Jacksonville played an errorless game today and succeeded in shutting the Lincolns out. The score:

Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Jacksonville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	—3

Batteries—Caplinger and Snyder, Johnson and Speer. Hits—Lincoln, 4; Jacksonville, 8. Errors—Lincoln, 1.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 26.—In the Des Moines-Quincy game today the former won by better batting. The score:

Des Moines	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	—13
Quincy	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	—8

Batteries—Gragg and Traffley, McGreevie and Johnson. Errors—Des Moines, 4; Quincy, 8. Hits—Des Moines, 13; Quincy, 12.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 26.—Rock Island outbatted St. Joseph today. The score:

St. Joseph	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	—8
Rock Island	0	4	0	0	8	1	2	1	*	—20

Batteries—Packard, and Stein; Sonier and Zeis. Hits—St. Joseph, 10; Rock Island, 15. Errors—St. Joseph, 6; Rock Island, 6.

OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—The score today was:

Omaha	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Peoria	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	*	—13

Batteries—Whitehill and Moran, Figgemeyer and Ferries. Hits—Omaha, 15; Peoria, 16. Errors—Omaha, 2; Peoria, 3.

YALE WINS A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE.

Yale Defeats Harvard in a Weak Hitting but Sharp Fielding Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—On Yale field today Yale won the last game of intercollegiate baseball for the season, defeating Harvard in a close, sharp fielding, but weak hitting game. Yale was unable to hit Highland, making only five hits, three of them scratched. Harvard, however, secured only two lone singles off Carter, and failed to push a player beyond second during the game. Only once was the third bag threatened with Harvard invasion. In the second inning Winslow struck a slow bounder to Case, who fumbled. Winslow sped off to second on the next ball pitched and Greenway's throw went high. Winslow had a fine lead for third when Reddington reached the ball, but he sent it like a bullet to Arbuthnot and Winslow died six feet from the bag. Yale broke the ice and made a run in the fourth inning. After two men had been retired Carter pounded out a single, which Cook found too warm, and a passed ball moved the Yale pitcher along to third. Stephenson lifted the ball into left field for two bags and Carter crossed the plate.

Greenway, the first batter up in the fifth inning, gave Beale a high fly which the latter got under. He stumbled and fell before getting it into his grasp. Before the ball could be recovered Greenway had gained second. He was scored by Winslow's error. From this time till the close of the game not a Yale man passed second base. The score:

Harvard.	R	B	P	A	E	Yale.	R	B	P	A	E
Whi't'me'r, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	Rustin, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Cook, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Dickins'n, lb	0	0	1	15	0	Case, ss	0	0	5	5	2
Corbett, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Carter, p	1	2	2	2	0
Scannell, c	0	0	7	0	0	Greenway, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Wigg'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Speer, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Winsl'w, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Stephenson, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Highlands, p	0	0	0	3	0	Beale, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Beale, rf	0	1	1	2	0	Arb'th't, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	0	2	24	12	2	Totals	2	5	27	11	2

Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Yale	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	—2

Two-base hits—Greenway, Stephenson. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Hitchcock, Highlands. Stolen bases—Winslow, Greenway. First base on balls—By Carter, 3; by Highlands, 1. Passed balls—Scannell, 1. Struck out—By Carter, 5; by Highlands, 1. Weather fine. Attendance—7,200. Time—1:25. Umpire—Hartley.

Eastern League Games.

At Erie, Pa.—Erie, 7; Syracuse, 5.

At Binghamton, N. Y.—Binghamton, 7; Providence, 1.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Troy, 5; Buffalo, 4.

Miscellaneous Ball Games.

At Independence, Ia.—Ames Agricultural, 5; Independence, 2.

Bob Allen's Sad Condition.

Bob Allen, the Philadelphia shortstop, who was hit on the face by a pitched ball some days ago, is in a condition of partial insanity. The ball broke his cheek bone, fragments of the bone have worked up into the brain. All

GE LICENSES.

...lson	22
...aviland	40
...ell &	29
...e Nielson	23
...Mary Schneegle	36
...erdam	35
...DuBois	22
...Olander	27
...e Morrison	24
...urcell	20
...Hickey	19
...Robertson	27
...a Peterson	35
...Swanson	21
...Rosenthiel	19
...ia Johnson	30
...White	23
...edman	23
...enders	21
...a Cushing	22
...ie Mallam	31
...Sherff	44
...Beebah	36
...Johnson	24
...Ray	30
...a Sauterbach	28
...ine Quirk	17
...ttie Luncheon	26
...Lowenstein	36
...Boccafol	25
...nock	25
...Robert Spellberg	39

RRIAGES.

...BERT—Tuesday, June 26, at ...bride's sister, New Haven, ... Carpenter to Albert Brooks.

EATHS.

...d Adler, at residence, 4726 ...Belle Morris Adler, June 25, ...ied Wednesday, June 27, at ...New York and Brooklyn pa...

...loved wife of I. P. Bush, at her ...d-av., June 26. Interment at ... Thursday, June 28. Services ...urday.

...1894, John Carlin, aged 90 ...s residence, 2844 Commercial-...loved father of Anthony and ...J. E. Flanagan. Funeral ...2:30 p. m. to the Church of ...ce by carriages to Calvary.

...sidence, No. 2625 S. Canal-st. ...kary, aged 41 years 4 months ... 25, 9:30 a. m., from resi...Church, 26th and Wallace-sts., ...ass will be celebrated; thence ...25.

...at Oak Park, aged 81 years, ...rederick and Arthur Gustorf ...of Peoria. Funeral from Grace ...k Park, Wednesday the 27th, at ...ts please copy.)

...Randolph Hibbard, D. D., in Chi...in his 79th year. Interment pri...metery.

...Addick Mason, wife of John Q. ...dick of heart disease. Funeral ...from residence, 25 Stevens-st, ...tford, Ontario, papers please ...

...9th, Wis., June 24, Francis D. ...Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Perkins, re...

...ane 25, Bertha Stein, 20 years ...ter of Ludwig and Julia Stein, ...Chestnut, to Mount Hill Cemetery, ...2 o'clock sharp.

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...ass orchestra for dancing. The ...ed with the best of everything ...reasonable prices. Everything ...ed under the direct supervision ...est courteous treatment of pas...Where will be no solicitors of any ...boat. Ladies and children only ...ment will receive special care ...

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NIGHT CONCERTS. THOMAS ORCHESTRA 50

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PARK—Polk and Lincoln-sts.

BALL TODAY

...T 3:45.

RE VS. CHICAGO.

...E—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.

ER OPERA CO. TONIGHT.

OF NORMANDY.

...WOLFF as GASPARD. ...ERMIAN GIRL.

...—Next Sunday.

ABROOKE.

...SCO. FUNNY SHOW.

A. E. HUNT THE MAN.

HE IS IDENTIFIED AS THE SLAYER OF MRS. CARRIE REID.

Hopeless Love and Probable Insanity the Cause of the Murder and Suicide—He Knew Her Years Ago When She Was Miss Castell and Wanted to Marry Her—Proposal for Divorce from Her Husband and Wedlock with Him in Chicago—Hunt's Business Connections.

Alfred E. Hunt, once a conductor on the Northwestern railroad, afterward a solicitor for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and lastly an employé of the Chicago Coal company, is the man who murdered Mrs. Carrie Reid. His body was identified yesterday at the morgue by his brother-in-law, Albert A. Augustus, Vice-President of the coal company.

As for the motive which caused the murder and suicide it appears to have been hopeless love and probable insanity. Back of the whole affair is a tinge of romance which the formal proceedings of the Coroner's jury did not bring out. Mr. Augustus said that he knew so little of his brother-in-law's affairs he did not care to discuss them. All he knew was the young man's mind seemed to be disturbed and when he asked the reason he was told there was a woman in the case.

Where and when Hunt first met Mrs. Reid is not known, but it appears that years ago, when Mrs. Reid was yet Miss Castell, he knew her and wished to make her his wife. There comes a break of years and Carrie Castell has married Bruce Reid. At the time Hunt was living in Elkhart, Ind., but, like the moth to the flame, he too came to Chicago and secured work. Again he met the woman who was apparently the only one on earth for him, but there is no proof that he ever visited at Mrs. Reid's home. Then there came the sickness of Bruce Reid and the subsequent breaking up of the home. Mrs. Reid went to live with her parents at No. 517 Park avenue. Her husband went West. The statement has been made that Bruce Reid went away because of some trouble with his employers, but there appears to be nothing in the story. They give the young man a particularly good character and say he left of his own accord. Bruce Reid went to Bismarck, N. D., six months or so ago and lived there under the name of Harry Griffin. Why he changed his name is not known.

Wanted to Marry Her.

When the husband went away Alfred Hunt appears to have again sought out Mrs. Reid. West Side conductors several times saw the two riding together, and they appear to have sometimes met down-town by preconcerted agreement. As the weeks passed it seems Hunt's infatuation for the woman grew upon him. He assumed that the relations between Mrs. Reid and her husband were not happy, and, it is said, proposed to her that she should get a divorce and marry him. Whatever Mrs. Reid's interest in Hunt may have been this proposal seems to have made her indignant. She refused absolutely to get a divorce, but this appears to have had no effect upon Hunt, and Mrs. Reid's employer is authority for the statement that he one day sent a lawyer up to see her on the subject. Several times Hunt told his landlady that he was about to be married, while to his brother-in-law he said he was in trouble because the woman he loved would not marry him.

By this time Hunt had obtained employment where he was right under his brother-in-law's observation, and the young man's mental unrest seems to have caused Mr. Augustus some uneasiness. Hunt talked to no one else about his affairs and his fellow employés did not even know where he lived. He boarded at the Erie Hotel, Clark and Erie streets, and, though he had been there some time, the landlady appears to know little about him. He had few visitors, but to those few he seems to have been known by two names. To some he was known as Parker and by others as Hunt. A search of his room made by the police disclosed nothing which would throw any light on the tragedy. Nothing was disarranged in the room although it is almost certain that he made the preparations for his crime there.

Whether Hunt was aware of McCarthy's acquaintance with Mrs. Reid is not known. McCarthy is still in the city and denies emphatically that he ever saw Hunt before. He says his knowledge of Mrs. Reid was based only on two or three chance meetings.

Girl's Father on the Stand.

The first witness examined at the inquest was Herman D. Castell, father of the dead woman. "The last time I saw Carrie alive," he said, "was Saturday night. She left home with two girl friends at 7 o'clock to go on a steamboat excursion. She married B. A. Reid four years ago. Nearly a year ago he left her and went West."

After Thamer, Mrs. Reid's employer, had told the story of the murder the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Reid came to her death by bullet wounds inflicted by Alfred Hunt and that he committed suicide by shooting himself.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 26.—[Special.]—W. J. B. Reid has been living in this city for six months under the name of Harry Griffin. He says he has had no trouble of any description with his wife, whom he says he idolized. He had no cause for the rage and was completely prostrated. His grief seems to be sincere and is pitiful. He has been in correspondence with his wife since leaving Chicago and received a letter from her day before yesterday. He knows no one named Alfred Hunt.

WAIFS TO HAVE THEIR ANNUAL BATH.

Will Be Scrubbed and Shorn Preparatory to Their Outing in Jackson Park.

Today is the annual washday for the waifs of Chicago. They will be scrubbed, shorn, put into new clothes, and otherwise made ready for the annual poor children's picnic at Jackson Park tomorrow. The boys will get their baths at the Cavalry Armory on Michigan avenue and the girls at the Waifs' Mission, No. 44 State street. The officers in charge of the jollification tomorrow are James Aloysius Durkin, Chief Marshal; T. E. Daniels, Director-General; and J. T. Hill, Adjutant. Chief Marshal Durkin will be mounted on a Shetland pony and will wear a gorgeous sash to indicate his authority. The procession is arranged as follows:

Chief Marshal James Aloysius Durkin.
Pullman Band.
Police detail.
Chicago Musical Society Band.
Girls in carriages.
Juvenile Cadet Band of Milwaukee.
Girls in carriages.
Herald Cadets, headed by Chicago Zouave Band.
Children from the Home of the Friendless.
Waifs' Mission boys.
Second Regiment Band.
Unity Industrial School.
Other charitable institutions.
C. Meikin's Band.
Newspaper "hustlers."
Bootblacks' Brigade.
Waifs and strays.

The parade will form at the Cavalry Armory, Michigan avenue, near Madison street, move south on Michigan avenue to Monroe, to Dearborn, to Madison, to Clark, to Washington, to Fifth avenue, to Adams, to Michigan avenue, and to the Illinois Central.

HEALTH BOARD INVESTIGATING DOWIE.

It Wants to Know by What Legal Right He Claims to Heal.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday to discuss the question of the standing of medical colleges demanding recognition at the hands of the board. The question was brought to the attention of the board by the suit pending in the courts to compel the board to recognize the diplomas of the Physio-Medical College of Chicago. New rules were formulated yesterday providing for an investigation of all colleges where a doubt of their facilities and character of work exists. The Secretary of the board is investigating the methods of the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer. The laws of the State prohibit the practice of medicine without a diploma from some recognized college or a certificate from the State Board of Health. A number of non-graduates are being examined by the board for certificates to practice medicine in Illinois. The members present at the meeting were Dr. B. W. Griffith, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Julius Kohl, Dr. J. A. Vincent, Dr. Thilo, and Secretary J. W. Scott.

ANSWER IN NORTH SHORE DIFFICULTY.

Lincoln Park Board Asks That the Law Involved Be Construed.

Charges against the Lincoln Park Commissioners, in a bill filed in the Circuit Court recently by the Chicago Title and Trust company as trustee for North Shore property-owners, were denied yesterday in an answer and cross bill filed by the complainants. The bill sought to compel them to fulfill the various North Shore contracts and specifically to construct the breakwater outside the Lake Shore drive from Chicago avenue to Pearson street. The main answer and counter charge of the Commissioners is that the constitutionality of the two acts of the Legislature under which the contracts were made is a matter of doubt, having been condemned by the Attorney-General. The court is asked to decide the question whether the Legislature of Illinois had the power to vest in the Park Commissioners the title to the submerged lands of Lake Michigan and the right to convey good title to the submerged lands between the line of the drive and the shore. The law being declared void and unconstitutional the Commissioners urge their responsibility in contracts under those laws should cease. In the cross bill in addition to the Chicago Title and Trust company the following property-owners are made defendants:

William O. Wheeler, Andrew H. Green, for the Ogden estate; Charles Fitz-Simons, B. F. McNeill, Alexander McNeill, Malcolm McNeill, Cuthbert W. Laing, John V. Farwell, E. W. Blatchford, for the Newberry estate; Newberry Library, Walter C. Newberry, the Swope estate, Dewitt C. Gregier, N. K. Fairbank, Mme. de Mere, Mme. Bigot, and George Healy.

The cross bill alleges that the line of the proposed extention has not been followed, but so varied as to include a greater amount of submerged land than was agreed upon. It is also alleged that the trust company has not shown the privity of interest necessary to make it a party to the proceedings.

Mrs. Mackin's Claim.

Martha Mackin, widow of Thomas Mackin, made objections yesterday in the Probate Court to the inventory and bill of appraisement filed by John Mackin and John J. Philbin, administrators. Her chief contention was that the leasehold estate is personal property. Under the statute the widow is entitled to one-third the net income from real property during her life, while in all personal property she has a one-third absolute interest. An order was entered requiring objections to the widow's claim to be filed in five days.

Circuit Court—Judgments.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—24,632—Grace D. Ayers vs. William Marks; on rec., $25.

JUDGE ADAMS—25,003—The Evanston Co. vs. the Village of Wilmette; on findg., $1,612.

JUDGE BURKE—25,759—The Chicago Forge and Bolt Co. vs. Ferdinand Protzman Sr., N. Kraetzner, and Thomas S. Blair Jr.; on dfts., $15,000; spec. ex.—26,780—Nancy A. Kirk vs. Mary Cunningham; on dfts., $653.—3,504—Henry Meinhardus, admr. of the estate of Morris Jasper, dec'd., vs. Michigan Central R. R. Co., Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., and Chicago Ry. Transfer Co.; on dfts., $1,975 and stat.—131,296—Axel Nicholson vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.; on tdg., $85 and sat.

JUDGE HANECY—26,714—Bartley Cairns vs. Mary Cairns; on dfts., $4,500.—26,696—M. S. Haber vs. Elenora Wischhoever; on dfts., $12,560. —Same vs. Eleonora, John G., and William G. Wischhoever; on dft., $1,046.84.

JUDGE WINDES—23,717—The First National Bank of Chicago vs. Carrie Cuthbert; on dfts., $1,044.—27,385—National Exchange Bank vs. Fred A. Cary; on dft., $4,221.—27,702—H. Bauendahl & Co. vs. E. L. Winnemark; on findg., $3,042.—27,703—H. H. Schwerstering & Co. vs. same; on findg., $1,325.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE HORTON—9,576—Mary Parkinson vs. John Parkinson et al.; dec. conf. comm. to B. R. 924—The Wessel Glass Mfg. Co. vs. Stewart; decree, 3,268—Divorce—Louisa Dodd from Cephas Dodd.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—10,683—Divorce—Ella Williams from Fred D. Williams.

JUDGE TUTHILL—10,267—Divorce; Burt Rank from Paulina Rank.—10,347—Divorce; Georgia B. Simpson from Annie Simpson.—10,305—Divorce; Matthew O'Heir from Hany O'Heir.—120,686—Divorce; Hattie M. Miner from Charles A. Miner.—5,679—Divorce; George Walt from Beatrice Walt.

JUDGE STEIN—1,044—Divorce; Kate Waldron from Emory J. Waldron.—3,372—Divorce; Louis Hamburger from Jeanna Hamburger.—8,028—Baldwin vs. Barrett; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motion calendar.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 91 on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 4,320 and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of June calendar.

JUDGE EWING—No call.

JUDGE STEIN—No. 3,508.

JUDGE ADAMS—No. 1,547 on trial. All pending motions for new trials will be heard Saturday, June 30.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 4,597 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,209, 2,937, 2,751, 2,752, 2,812, 2,816, 2,868, 2,638, 2,300, 6,672, 1,736, 2,871, 2,872, 2,629, 2,329, 2,330, 2,996, 2,736, 1,484, 3,114, 2,837, 3,229, 1,079, and No. 2,991 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 2,205, 2,257, 3,450, 11,165, 1,853, 10,609, 12,214, 3,022, 2,018, 3,019, 939, 1,893, 13,101, 10,030, 11,125, 1,915, 5,000, 824, 2,081, 6,586, 7,645, 2,193, and No. 2,355 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 2,429, 2,477, 2,480, 2,126, 1,834, 1,319 on trial.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—Cases from Judge Brentano's calendar. Nos. 1,938, 2,122, 2,130, 1,590, 1,940, 134, 139, 12,646, and No. 2,068 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—No. 155,007 and contested motion No. 8,485.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 122,903 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—First call—Nos. 778 to 800, inclusive, and Nos. 5,363, 6,843, 7,885, 6,888, 6,926, 6,935, 6,940, 6,945, 6,953, 6,997, 7,002, 7,024, 7,034, 7,044, 7,049, 7,078, 7,124, 7,132, 7,136, 7,138, and 5,060.

JUDGE HANECY—Condemnation calendar No. 4.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call—Nos. 5,102, 6,305, 1,579, 4,605, and decision No. 20,487.

JUDGE SCALES—County Court—9:30 a. m.—No. 29. 10 a. m.—Nos. 11,535, 13,250, 11,111, 10,832. 12 p. m.—Nos. 11,650, 10,857.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE BLANKE—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 3,604, 1,675, 1,676, 1,677, 2,006, 461, 463, 825, 1,022, 2,353, 2,354, 2,355, 2,356, 1,953, 2,080, 2,820, 3,835, 3,836.

JUDGE SMITH—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 3,807, 3,808, 3,809, 3,811, 3,813, 3,814, 3,815, 3,816, 3,818, 3,819.

JUDGE GIBBONS—(Branch No. 4)—Nos. 134, 3,102, 4,285, 3,644, 560, 175, 235, 583, 626, 636, 606, 802, 1,047, 1,229, 1,448, 1,606, 52, 2,019, 2,274.

JUDGE DUNNE—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 1,780, 1,593, 1,799, 1,840, 2,730, 2,490, 3,763, 3,243, 3,247, 3,248, 3,600, 1,804, 3,078, 3,261, 1,880, 3,619, 2,715, 3,804, 3,806.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Court)—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The following opinions were filed by the Supreme Court this morning: Affirmed—McEacheran vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, Roscoe McDonald, Peck vs. Freese, Mosher vs. Kettle, Peters vs. Peters, Osborne vs. Potter, Peck vs. Peck, Haslett Park Association vs. Haslett, Thibault vs. Session. Reversed—Heinlein vs. Imperial Life Insurance Company, Simmons vs. Robinson, Glover vs. Tousley, Coon vs. Anderson, Sheldon vs. Township of Marion, Haughton vs. Busch, Lincoln vs. City of Detroit, Fero vs. Loud & Sons Lumber Company, McCullough vs. Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, Burgess vs. Isherwood, Gardner vs. Burch, Blumeno vs. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company, Union Center Life Insurance Company vs. Howell, Austin vs. Belcher. In People vs. Hannifan allowance of attorney's fee denied. In McGuire vs. Saginaw Circuit Judge mandamus granted. In Pinkerton vs. Stanonger mandamus denied. The following cases were submitted: Roberts vs. City of Detroit, Hoban vs. Cable, Peck et al. vs. German Fire Insurance Company, Davis & Rankin Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Delany et al., Maate vs. Kippola, Thuner vs. Kanter, Robinson vs. Watson et al., Zagelmayer vs. Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway Company. Call for Wednesday: 107, 109, 96, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 52, 56, and 120.

UNION SOLDIER IS NOT A FAVORITE.

How This Administration Pensions Ex-Confederates—Rolls Crowded with Mexican War Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Philadelphia Press.]—The debate in the House yesterday on the pension question served to show how some of the Northern Democrats dislike the policy of the administration in regard to that matter.

Pension Commissioner Lochren has recently furnished for publication a statement to the effect that this administration will "save" $20,000,000 at least this year on pensions and that it will "save" a still larger sum next year. But when the Commissioner talks of Mexican pensions, all of which goes to ex-Confederates, or nearly so, he says that there will be an increase in the expenditures of $1,300,000. In other words, for the veterans of the late civil war, "the men who saved the country," there is an alleged retrenchment and reform. That is, their names are stricken from the rolls, and their pensions reduced. But for the ex-Confederates, who served in the Mexican War, and who are drawing service pensions, there is to be an increase in the expenditures.

There are more names on the rolls now drawing Mexican pensions than there were soldiers in Mexico during that war. But no complaint is heard from Democrats about the Mexican pensions. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-one of the Mexican war pensioners have had their pensions increased $4 a month. There is a bill favorably reported to the House now to increase the pensions of all the remainder $4 a month. That is the difference between the treatment of Union veterans and the ex-Confederates who served in the Mexican War.

Representative Lacey of Iowa in speaking on this subject said: "If the administration has saved anything on pensions this year it is because the new cases have received no attention, while nature has assisted them to get rid of old cases by death. The work of this Congress upon private pension bills is characteristic of the administration. During the last month 691 private pension bills have been introduced. But three have become laws. One of these was for a soldier of the Seminole War; another for the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier; the third was for a survivor of the Mexican War, aged 101 years. None was for the Civil War. Notice that.

"At this time forty-one House private bills are tied up in the Senate and the House reciprocates by holding twenty-one Senate bills of this character. The situation does not look encouraging for the old soldier. Our Friday night pension sessions are almost failures. The attendance is not large and if anything is passed it must be by unanimous consent.

"The Republicans have submitted and helped to pass all the bills reported from the Pension committee which provide for the Southern soldiers who fought in the Mexican and Indian wars. But when it comes to acting upon the claims of the Northern soldiers Willis Jones of Virginia, Stallings of Alabama, and Talbert of South Carolina block legislation by demanding a quorum. As a quorum is not present at any of these meetings our bills are killed by these Brigadiers. They do this to make a record at home that they are getting even with the 'Yanks.' What the old soldier wants is a liberal construction of the pension laws that have been enacted.

"The Democrats have attempted to legislate the tariff law out of existence. On the pension question, which has been the other thorn in their side, they have not the courage to legislate. Therefore they seek to defeat the laws on the statute books by construing them out of existence. There is where the trouble comes, and the soldiers are beginning to see through it. Lochren does not know what he is talking about if he says that pensions will not play a part in the coming elections."

The Manchester Ship Canal.

All the Year Round: The Manchester Ship Canal is destined to serve the many large towns —each populous enough to be a continental capital—which cluster so thickly in East Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as Manchester herself. Some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 people will be immediately affected by it even at present. How it will be, chiefly in the reduction of the cost of manufacturing the cotton and woolen goods which are the staple product of this important district. The raw material now brought by the canal into Manchester for 7s a ton, whereas the cost of its delivery through Liverpool and the railway was, in December, 1893, 18s 8d—11s 8d. Coal, 20s (Liverpool)—1s 6d even greater—viz.: 7s 9d to 16s 5d. This lessening of the cost of producing piece goods must stimulate the demand for Manchester manufactures. Distributing agents will have their work cut out; superior cheapness—not superior quality—competed only too successfully with the Manchester merchants in foreign markets. The canal will give the latter immediate hope. We may assume, then, that the mills will receive more orders than before. More mills will almost necessarily be built, and more employment given. Wages, however, are not likely to be lowered in consequence.

Charity in Rome.

It is said that in Rome alone over $10,000,000 are annually given away by the associated charities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED TUESDAY, June 26, 1894:

Throop-st., s w cor 90th, e f, 563x125, June 14 (D. Lutz to Louise Lutz, wife)..... $ 1,500
Cottage Grove-av., 148 s of 36th-st., w f, 100x108, with other pty, April 18 (Chas. Counihan to R. Johnson)..... 18,000
The premises No. 3249 Yorkton-st., w f, 34x150, June 22 (C. H. Fuller to Wm. Fuller)..... 2,200
Lowest., 75 s of 27th, w f, 25x124, June 22 (T. H. Fuller to H. Fries)..... 1,000
Southwood-av., 100 n of Southwest-st., w f, 25x130, May 28 (J. W. O. Johnson to G. Lill)..... 10,000
Winter-st., 231 n of 80th, w f, 50x135, May 6, 1893 (J. Kelly to B. Gavin)..... 2,400
Kerfoot-av., 275 s e of Summit, p s f, 25x104, June 16 (K. Arnold to E. Fuller)..... 2,400
Englewood-av., 186 e of Wallace-st., w f, 40x125, June 25 (F. B. Malcom to E. H. Robinson)..... 1,200
54th-st., 167 w of Madison-av., s f, 25x110, May 21 (First Baptist Church to J. M. Jackson et al)..... 2,500
47th-st., 73 w of Tracy-av., n f, 24x105, May 3 (C. C. Bonfoey to J. W. Bonfoey)..... 4,000
The premises No. 2427 Michigan-av., w f, 25x165, June 19 (Greylock Hotel Co. to C. E. Potter)..... 70,000
Clifton-st., s w cor Delaware-av., n f, 50x125, June 23 (L. K. Kent to A. E. Sunderland)..... 3,000
Thirty-sixth-st., 200 e of Lowe-av., s f, 24x125, June 27 (J. Adams to C. Boss)..... 7,000
Man-av., 228 s of Hirsch-st., w f, 25x136, June 16 (H. Halvorson to J. G. Thumes)..... 1,250
Hoyne-st., 73 s of Noble-av., e f, 25x123, June 23 (G. W. Elder to W. Nobis)..... 1,000
Hoyne-st., 24 s of Noble-av., e f, 24x123, June 23 (G. W. Elder to W. Fischer)..... 1,000
Hoyne-st., 24 s of Noble-av., e f, 24x123, June 23 (same to W. C. Fischer et al.)..... 1,000
Hoyne-st., 24 s of Noble-av., e f, 74x123, June 23 (W. Lill to G. W. Elder)..... 3,000
Lots 22 and 23, Budlong's sub S. ¾ S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 13, June 23 (John Budlong to J. Karnatz)..... 1,100
47 lots in Rosedale, E. ¼ S. W. ¼, 10-38, 13, March 2 (D. Weise to G. B. Weise)..... 8,400
Maplewood-av., 462 s of Fulton-st., w f, 24x125, with other pty, June 25 (T. McDonald to E. J. Stelling)..... 5,000
Same pty as above, June 25 (E. J. Stelling to T. McDonald)..... 5,000
Southport-av., 147 s of Bryon-st., w f, 25x100, June 25 (A. V. Schmid to N. D. White)..... 2,800
Howard-st., 280 e of Normal-av., s f, 50x125, June 1 (A. Prickett to H. Tophoven)..... 1,700
The premises No. 702 W. Monroe-st., 24x125, June 13 (M. C. Miller to V. Fredenhagen Jr.)..... 9,500
Ida-st., 404 w of Waller, s f, 24x100, June 23 (S. Gillis to H. Wittenberg)..... 4,000
Hoffman-av., bet Milwaukee and Fullerton, e f, 30x82, June 26 (J. Anderson to L. Johnson)..... 2,000
Reta-st., 80 n of Cornelia, w f, 25x125, June 20 (L. Carlson to F. Carlson)..... 1,000
Lincoln-st., 216 n of 49th, w f, 24x24, April 16 (T. Urbaniak to T. Wujezyk)..... 1,250
La Salle-st., 541 n of 37th, e f, 24x120, June 23 (W. McCarren to E. M. Post)..... 2,150
Southwood-av., 247 s of Rosemont-av., e f, 50x125; also Fisher-av., 247 s of Rosemont-av., w f, 50x125, May 19 (C. Wiswall)..... 5,000
Southport-av., 147 s of Rosemont-av., w f, 50x125, with other property, May 10 (same to B. S. White)..... 5,000
Charlton-av., 147 of Rosemont-av., w f, 100x125, with other property, May 10 (same to M. D. Shipman et al.)..... 15,000
Englewood-av., 50 of Rosemont-av., e f, 100x125, May 10 (same to J. O. Oleson)..... 5,000
Davis-st., 231 e of North-av., s f, 50x125, June 26 (A. Marx to J. J. Barrett)..... 2,500
Oakley-av., 96 n e of Tallman, triangle, 54x45x124, June 26 (Master in Chancery to H. Harvey)..... 4,247
50th-st., s w cor Aberdeen, n f, 24x125, May 25 (S. Gillis to H. Wittenberg)..... 3,000
Winchester-av., 216 s of W. Polk-st., w f, 25x114, June 6 (Potter Palmer to O. Mueller)..... 1,625
Halsted-st., 305 n of 103d-st., e f, 50x118, June 26 (M. Markey to L. Klein)..... 14,000
Green Bay-av., 180 n of 106th-st., e f, 50x140, June 25 (D. Jonson to H. S. Burke)..... 5,500
Roscoe-st., 96 e of Tyson-av., n f, 24x125, June 16 (E. Karlstrand to A. G. W. Teuben)..... 2,400
Owasco-st., 246 w of Western-av., n f, 24x100, April 12, 1871 (R. M. Ford to H. Ford)..... 1,650
W. 19th-st., s e cor S. Rockwell, n f, 368x125, June 19 (A. Goodrich to R. Henry)..... 10,000
Honore-st., s w cor 68th, e f, 98x90, and int. therein, June 22 (A. B. Southard to O. C. Ditzler)..... 5,500
"L"-av., 95 n of 117th-st., e f, 25x125, June 26 (A. McCauley to E. K. Mayes)..... 1,000
Perry-av., 100 n of Belle Plaine, e f, 50x161, June 26 (C. Weiler to W. F. Bonfoey)..... 2,800
61st-st., 72 n of Carpenter, n f, 24x125, June 26 (A. Seles to G. A. Fagerstrand)..... 1,000
Stony Island-av., n w cor 59th-st., and ¼ of 10 lots, 300 ft on Stony Island-av. and 296 on 59th-st., June 23 (E. B. Springer to J. F. Bunn)..... 40,000
Cottage Grove-av., 354 n w of 33d-st., w f, 25x65, also strip 2½ wide running through to alley, June 22 (W. Armitage to A. F. Upham)..... 6,500
Ontario-st., 151 e of Wells, s f, 62½x100, June 6 (W. C. Neberry to Bowman's Dairy Co.)..... 17,201
Lake Park-av., 250 n w of 39th-st., n e f, 125x92, May 4 (J. L. Stagg to E. C. Carpenter)..... 9,000
61st-st., 72 w of Carpenter, n f, 24x125, June 26 (G. A. Fagerstrand to C. Seles)..... 1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Mrs. Mary Elpdike, 2-story frame dwelling, 12003 Stewart-av..... $ 3,000
M. Watkins, two 2-story frame flats, 1934-38 50th-st..... 3,000
H. Henger, 3-story and basement brick flats, 35 Reynolds-av..... 3,000
Max Goodman, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 397 W. 14th-st..... 4,500
G. Rokos, 2-story frame flats, 1501 N. 41st-st., J. Frank, brick additional story, 2358-57 S. Clark-st..... 2,200
Peter De Young, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 2000 W. Chicago-av..... 2,000
Mrs. Mary Kross, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 129 W. Washington-st..... 8,000
R. W. Roleson, four 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 3213-19 Calumet-av..... 3,800
Peter Hilgen, 3-story frame flats, 1212 Belmont-av..... 2,000
Mrs. Pauline Schmitt, 2-story frame flats, 1015 Nelson-st..... 2,400
Mrs. A. Doyle, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4730 Prairie-av..... 5,000
Thomas McCall, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5344 Madison-st..... 4,500

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

ALL STAMPS BOUGHT; BEST PRICES PAID; lists free. D. T. HIGGINSON, 150 Franklin-st.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—$10—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with 13 puppies. PALMER, 310 66th-place.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
Cor. 23d..... GEO. M. BAY.
3614..... C. F. KREYSELER.
Cor. 31st..... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d..... C. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th..... S. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th..... C. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood..... KAUSCH BROS.
4134..... W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d..... M. T. MOSS & CO.
8040..... SORROW & BERNTOPP.
Cor. 93d..... CURTI & McRAE.

HALSTED STREET—
3903..... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th..... E. J. HONDLE & CO.
34th-st..... BOULEVARD PHAR.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison..... HARRISON PHARMACY
2200..... T. M. BELT.
2727..... KARTZ & BURDICK.
3158..... W. E. FORSYTH.
3161..... WARD & WOLFE.
3801..... L. H. WARNER & CO.
4259..... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700..... JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st..... B. F. TERRUNE.
Cor. 56th..... C. L. REISS.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..... F. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th..... H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th..... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d..... FRANK SIDDALL.

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th..... W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
122..... J. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth..... R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue..... WELLSBORO PHAR.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188..... G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th..... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th..... O. P. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th..... E. A. HOLROYD
Cor. 36th..... E. C. JONES.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
910..... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460..... L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake..... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard..... C. GOODNOW.
400..... C. H. TRUESDELL.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans..... C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn..... WM. STORCK.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Princeton..... A. J. MUELLER.
1082..... F. G. SECORD.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison..... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560..... R. R.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT ALCOVE WITH good board; reasonable.

62 OAKWOOD-AV.—TWO FINE ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—BACHELOR'S BOARDING house; references.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with or without board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms and first-class board; low rates.

2118 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite; steam heat; board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE and single rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

2226 AND 2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, single or en suite, with excellent board.

2330 2332 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; gay boarders accommodated.

2338 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; reference.

2438 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF parlors, also alcove suite with private bath; references.

2530 INDIANA-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE, 74 feet lawn, large front and back rooms, second floor; also handsome room first floor; excellent table. References exchanged.

2952 PRAIRIE-AV.—EXCELLENT BOARD, double or single rooms; gay board; reasonable.

3225 VERNON-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms; excellent table board; reasonable.

3339 WABASH-AV.—NEW BUILDING, FAMILY and single rooms, with board; $5.

NEAR AUDITORIUM—MOST DELIGHTFUL Lake-Front rooms; best table guaranteed; choice references. Address O 344, Tribune office.

North Side.

258 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE SOUTH ROOM, with board.

368 ONTARIO-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE room, 2d floor, with board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—FOR RENT—ELEGANT rooms with board.

West Side.

116 OAKLEY, NEAR MADISON—FRONT ALCOVE room, with board, pleasant house and surroundings.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE-ST.—ALCOVE rooms, with or without private bath; electric lighted; $1.50 per week up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES."—THE CENtral, 3d State-st., room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

FORT DEARBORN HOTEL, COR. MICHIGAN-av. and S. Water-st. Room and board $6 and $7 per week or $1.50 per day.

HOTEL LA VITA, COR. DEARBORN AND CHIcago-av., 10 minutes' walk to heart of city; a strictly first-class hotel for business men and women; special rates to permanent people.
Phone 255 North. S. F. TERRIGO, Manager.

HOTEL FAIR, 365 AND 367 HURON-ST.—A first-class family hotel; 10 minutes from business center; cafe adjoining. ALEXANDER FAIR, proprietor, formerly of Brantford, Canada.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS., overlooking Lincoln Park; the most desirable summer locality in Chicago; prices remarkably low.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

FOR A LOVELY SUMMER RESORT ON THE beautiful St. Joe River, good table, $6 a week, address ROLAND HOUGHTON, Buffalo.

TO GO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board, $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

NEW HOUSE AT LONG LAKE; BOATING AND fishing; buses meet all trains at Rollins. C. MAIBLE, Fox Lake, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY LADY—PLEASANT ROOM NEAR Drake; moderate terms; references. Please address, giving full particulars, O 548, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1354 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large rooms; supplied with best electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c; are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILLIPS, Props.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 329 Michigan-av.; walking distance; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED apartments in Hotel Edinburgh, 2124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished, with or without service.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; also unfurnished; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH, FLAT E, NICELY-furnished front room, all modern improvements.

TO RENT—OAKLAND HOTEL, COR. DREXEL and Oakwood-blvd.—A few nice rooms left; cuisine and services strictly first-class.

TO RENT—2975 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AL-cove handsomely furnished; terms reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFUL FURnished front room, single or en suite, commanding magnificent view, in new strictly fire-proof building; electric lights, tiled bath, elevator and bell boy service day and night; moderate prices; 10 minutes to City Hall, Chicago View Hotel, Ashland-blvd. and Madison-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices; 153 W. Madison-st. J. REGO.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front rooms, separate or together; telephone, elevator, cafe.; 328 La Salle-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—"THE EUGIA," 773 DEARBORN-AV.—Elegant rooms en suite and single.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS handsomely furnished. 483 La Salle-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires home with private family, Washington-blvd., vicinity of Oakley-av., preferred. Address Q 533, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS BEtween Clark and Sedgwick-sts., not farther north than Center; price, $6 or $8. O 548, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN private family near Union club; will pay $20 a month including light breakfast. O 554, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—LOW RENTS—
TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT; ONLY.
LOW RENTS.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 451, near Wabash-av., 7-room modern brick dwelling; hardwood; newly decorated; key at 450 38th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2718, 10-room dwelling; A1 location; newly decorated.
THE EDWARD ELY CO., 34 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COZY MODERN HOME, 8 ROOMS and furnished; 250 51st-blvd., near Hyde Park and Chicago Beach Hotels, until November first or longer; reasonable rent to A1 tenant; open for inspection from 2 to 4 p. m. daily. F. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—50 16TH-ST., STONE FRONT, English basement, 10-room house; will be painted, papered, and calcimined throughout for a desirable tenant; rent $50 a month.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 40x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—2538 Wabash-av.; 13 rooms, all large and well lighted. Will rent at a sacrifice. Worthy of inspection.
PARKER, EARLE & CO., 169 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 14 GROVELAND PARK (34TH-st. and the lake), modern 10-room brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 1 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT WHITE-STONE 10-room house with hardwood finish and every modern improvement; $50; 7445 Berkeley-av., near 45th-st. Call and examine. This is a bargain.

FOR RENT—JULY 1 TO SEPT. 1 OR OCT. 1, furnished house, 3328 Wabash-av., in excellent condition; very convenient to Elevated road and cable cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHigan Lake view, near 33d-st. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—$40 PER MONTH; FURNITURE for sale or exchange; 10-room house and barn; make offer. 3130 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUR, 213 28TH-ST., NEAR Michigan-blvd., with 80 ft. lot and barn. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING July, August, and September. 6301 Grant-pl., Englewood.

North Side.

FOR RENT—193 SOUTH WOOD-ST., NEAR stone-fronted; rented before the Fair at $50; make offer now; will rent very cheap; 149-153 Evanston-av. Keys at 1920 Wellington-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 14-ROOM HOUSE; MODern; $55. 242 Chestnut-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 10-ROOM THOROUGHly modern house, 204 S. Lincoln-st.; very low rent. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 284 S. Leavitt; 2 5-room flats, $50 Congress.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE AT BENTON Harbor, Mich., furnished throughout; will rent for three months from date. O 534, Tribune office.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSES AND FLATS at way down prices; clean and cool; beautiful for situations best suburb.
J. B. GUTHRIE & CO., Ravenswood.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—MACKINAC ISLAND—2 FULLY furnished cottages; 7 rooms.
M'LA. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, KNOWN AS "Dulce Domum," on east end Mackinac Island, Mich. P. B. GERIS, 302 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD SUBURBAN neighborhood, house in strictly first-class condition, about 8 rooms; gas, water, etc.; West Side preferred; state fully accommodations, location, transportation facilities, and rent, or no attention paid; good, permanent tenant. O 525, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TENANCY OF HOUSE or room by refined couple during absence of owner. Address C H 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR BUY IN Woodlawn. PALMER, 310 63th-place.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WAUKESHA.
Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take Ill. Cent. trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFOST APARTMENTS," 524 and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—THE BANCROFT FLATS, CALUMET-av. and 29th-st.—Reduce your rent expenses, sell your stoves, and quit buying coal and making fires, and move near the business center. Elegant new 2-room flats, $12; 3 rooms, $17; 4 rooms, $20; large store rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, baths, laundries, dryers, marble entrances, janitors, halls and stairs carpeted; flats all light, nicely papered, and well ventilated; building located near Lake Michigan. Agent and manager on premises always.

TO RENT—LOVELY 2-ROOM FLATS OVERLOOKing Grand-blvd.; all housekeeping conveniences; free use of reception and reading rooms, tennis, croquet, and football grounds; near "L" station; entire living expenses for two people, including rent, groceries, gas, ice, heat, washing, etc.; only $30 per month; manager always on premises. "The Marlborough," 3507 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$20 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak, 465.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, certain-bars and risers, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $29, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3108 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE ARLINGTON," GRAND-BLVD. and 31st-st., near Lake Michigan, station elevated road and boulevard trains on Lake Shore road, 4 and 5 room flats overlooking the boulevard; $25 to $30; strictly modern; will decorate to suit tenant.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE WOODLAND—
42 and 44 Woodland Park.
Private grounds at 34th-st. and the lake.
Seven rooms—south front.
UNEQUALED LOCATION—MODERATE PRICES.

TO RENT—
Nos. 5417-5423 Dearborn-st., the most elegant flats for a small price in the city; entirely separate front and rear entrance and basements.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., Agents.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT. 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, 1 sunlight in every room; modern conveniences; janitor service; rent $35.
HILLS BROS., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT WITH EVERY modern convenience, on Michigan-av., near 30th-st., to responsible family without children; rent reasonable. Address O 758, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 9-ROOM flat, all modern conveniences, to responsible party adults, cheap to Oct. 1. Address O 589, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS—ELEGANT 7-room flat in second-class family; pay in board for one gent. Address O 590, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished or unfurnished; modern.

TO RENT—3451 INDIANA-AV., 5-ROOM FLAT; bath; all modern conveniences; $20.

TO RENT—127 24TH-ST., 7-ROOM BRICK FLAT, near Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—3D FLAT, 7 LARGE ROOMS, LIGHT on all sides; bath, water closet, also large bond in rear; 2 blocks from Metropolitan "L" station, one block from either Van Buren or Harrison-st. cars; best location on West Side; anything in A No. 1 shape; rent, $30. 469 W. Congress-st.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT, NEAR THE CABLE, on Ada-st., also some pleasant 4-room flats. Apply to JAMES S. JACKSON,
388 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; steam heat, hot water and gas.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st. near Harrison.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV., 4 R.....$18
13 South Lincoln-st., 6 r.....20
STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat for the summer or longer; rent moderate to right party. 518 West Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; most moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ORMONDE."
Astor-st., near corner of Goethe.
One block from Lake Shore Drive.
6 and 7 room flats; finished throughout; steam heat, gas ranges, every convenience; greatly reduced rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR."
Division-st., near Lake Shore Drive.
7-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot water heat, gas ranges, supplied with either natural or fuel gas; janitor service; special elevator; every convenience; greatly reduced rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated, gas ranges, etc.; very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, summer months; rent reasonable to right parties. No. 387 North State-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 318 Hampden-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS OF 4, 5, 6, 7, AND 8 rooms each, near Lincoln Park and cable lines, at reasonable rents.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, LIGHT, MODERN FLATS, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, $11 and upward; call at beautiful building N. W. Cor. Wells and Hill-sts. and see them. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn. Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 386 N. Clark-st., no heat; also steam-heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM FLATS, UNFURnished or furnished, modern heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FLAT—528 SUNNYSIDE; ½ BLOCK from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, APARTment to small family; $50. 387 N. State-st., flat I.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT; CHEAP. 188 Erie-st.; neatly furnished.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT, 3 to 5 rooms, second story front, by two adults, South Side, north of 35th-st.; good references. Address O 550, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—LARGE STORE, 169 DEARBORN-st., next to corner Monroe. Apply Room 204 Building.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST. $50 PER month. Apply Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE NEW STORES—347 AND 349 Wells-st., near Oak-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.
An exceptionally fine location for dry goods, clothing, or department store, 358-360 Blue Island-av., corner of 14th-st. and Center-av., 60 feet frontage on Blue Island, 90 feet on 14th-st., about 2,400 square feet of floor space in store, also basement same size; will alter to suit tenant and rent for a term of years.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; NICE CLEAN LIGHT office; use of telephone. Room 4, 80 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; 8 SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFfice; etc., tel., vault, etc. 30 Major Block

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF DESK and telephone. Room 400 Caxton Building.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 36 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

Barns.

TO RENT—JULY 1, BRICK BARN WITH LIVING rooms, $15. 1810 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SMALL FAMILY HOTEL FURNISHed; elegant location. CHRISTIE & HARDY, 2020 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads; 2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUSE IN VERY choice location; nothing better on the South Side; house cost about $20,000 to build; first-class in every respect. Price of house and lot $35,000. Can satisfy purchaser that the property will be worth $50,000 in 10 years. Call for full particulars.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING NEW—A HOUSE, 320 Bowen-av., adjoining corner Langley-av.; if you are looking for one see this before buying; all modern improvements, hardwood floors, stationary bowls in all sleeping rooms, butler's pantry, electric lights. For terms apply to owner, C. W. MILLS, 3200 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE AT FORCED SALE.
Has cost owner over $17,000.
$11,000 will buy it if taken at once.
14-room stone front, near 26th-st.; very choice location; east front. This is a genuine bargain. Investigate.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
146 Garfield-blvd., near Dearborn-st., an elegant modern home; hardwood finish floors; price $6,250; small cash payment down; balance same as rent; house open. Inquire of
C. E. POLLANSBEE, owner,
1456 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF THE MIDWAY AND Fancy to 63d-st. L road, bargains that cannot be duplicated. Maryland-av., near 63d-st., 25 ft., $65. Drexel-av., near 61st, 50 ft., $65. Cottage Grove-av., near 63d, 50 or 25 ft., $125. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 6249 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN 2 brown stone front 10-room residence, 3231 Groveland-av.; 3 stories, cellar, and attic; possession at once; price, $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation; corner opposite Ill. R. R. station; good brick building on lot. J. S. RALSTON, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-S. T. lot 25x125 feet valley, at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., exclusive agents, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER IN Hyde Park, near Ill. Cent., for apartment bldg. L. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. McCHESNEY-AV. AND 66TH, 99 feet; $2,000. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FLAT BUILDING, South Side; strictly modern; will take good lots part pay. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-st., in the Hosmer Mackey subd., at $450 to $600 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner.
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW very handsome lots near Fullerton-av. and West 44th-st. at $250 each on easy monthly payments; must be closed out to clean up what few lots I have left in the Kelvyn Grove addition.
Free excursion every Sunday. Send for tickets and plats.
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—PRICE $4,800, WORTH $5,500; strictly first-class, new, modern, 2-story flat on boulevard; answer quick. F 645, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-BLVD., 2-STORY stone flat; modern in every respect; built for present owner for a home. Address O 582, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—209 WARREN-AV.—SNAP—9-ROOM house; lot 28x125; $4,500—it is worth the price. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera House.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE BEST NORTH SIDE BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
—$17,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500.
ON DEARBORN IN VERY CHOICE BLOCK, NEAR DIVISION-ST.
16-room east front brown stone house; 2 bath rooms; fine barn; price was $16,000; will submit offer $12,500; terms, $4,500 cash and $8,000 for $1,000. Owner forced to sell.
A genuine snap bargain.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOMES—
FINE LARGE BUILDING LOTS, $1,000.
TERMS TO SUIT AND MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST WITHOUT COMMISSION—NEW MODERN HOUSES, $5,500 TO $10,500 ON EASY TERMS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROAD.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 6 ROOMS, NEAR depot; price $2,600; $300 cash, balance $15 a month including interest.
J. B. GUTHRIE & CO., Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE HOUSE WITH GOOD barn; best part of Dearborn-av., at a bargain; possession at once; carpets throughout.
E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—1323 SHEFFIELD-av., my choice modern 8-room house, hot water heat; equity at bargain; $3,250. H. FRIEDMAN, 1118 Rookery.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD SNAP—MODERN 11-room corner lot; $5,000; easy terms. J. A. WINTERS, 409 Chicago Opera-House.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
IN
EVANSTON
Fronting on Central-av., Lincoln-av., Prairie-av., Railroad-av., Colfax-av., Sherman-av. and Grosse Pointe-av., within one to three blocks of Central-depot, at prices from $15 to $20 per foot.
These lots are nearly all 50x200 feet to 20-feet alleys, improved with water pipes, sewers, electric lights, large fine shade trees, sidewalks. In fact the choicest residence and business lots in the town. Have also a few very choice corners.
TERMS:
$50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $20 per month.
Evanston is too well known to need my telling all the advantages it has over all other suburban towns near Chicago.
EVANSTON
Has the very best railroad facilities, the best schools, best churches, best society, best system of order, best improvements, and is considered the handsomest town in Cook County.
If you are ready for a bargain call early as the choicest lots will be selected first.
Free ride any day to parties who wish to see this property by calling at my office at 10:30 a. m. or 1:30 p. m.
Large map of the town can be had by addressing or calling at the office of the owner.
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN, ILL.—A FINE RESIdence, 208 So. Prairie-av., 11 rooms with closets and all modern improvements on 2 lots 50 ft. each; blocks from C. & N. W. Ry. and C. & N. Pac. Ry. Lake-st. L, and electric cars; $9,000. W. B. SLOANE, 1406 Ashland Blk., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
Factory building in Harvey, 76x48 feet; new engine, boiler, shafting, planing-room, with hot air blower, etc.; switching facilities; suitable for manufacturing or laundry. Address A. H. MASSEY, 437 The Rookery, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE MONEY WILL GO A long way with me by July 1; I must raise it; have a grove lot I purchased for my home; paid $400 three years ago; will sacrifice it for $225, if I can get $75 down; balance on easy payments. Address P P 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, ON SHERman-av. and Garfield-pl.; water, sewer, electric lights, and cars; within two squares of R. R. depot; sell cheap for the next few days. MRS. ELI GAYFIELD, 1232 Sherman-av., Evanston.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—SIX-ROOM COTtage with stable, lot 50x150, to 16-ft. alley; price $2,500, $800 cash, bal. on time. MRS. ELI GAYFIELD, 1232 Sherman-av., Evanston.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250 $5,500, $6,000, $6,300, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write me. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 230.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 50-FT. LOT, AUSTIN; fine location; $35 ft.; owner. L A 19, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED, North Side property, 2 acres near Riverside, fronting north on 12th-st. and I. C. R. R., south on 16th-st.; w. ½ of n. w. ¼ sec. 21, t. 39, n. r. 12; $500 per acre. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
COFFEE LANDS IN MEXICO
are a very attractive investment; they yield a 100 per cent yearly income on a small investment. If you are interested write to L. R. GORDON, Gen. Supt. Mexican and Pacific Ry., Monclova, Mexico.

FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES WHITE OAK TIMber; railroad runs through it. Address WEBSTER, 189 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LOCATED in the City of Peoria, Ill., 160 miles from Chicago; 50,000 population; eleven lines of railway; water transportation north and south; freight rates same as Chicago in all directions; no better distributing point in the U. S.; corner lot, 80 feet; frontage by depth to river, about 260 feet; building of brick, 80x200 feet, three high stories, and high, dry basement, practically four stories; an exceptionally staunch and well-built building; railroad switch with loading platform across frontage, good dock across river end; building equipped with power elevator, cage 10x16, good derricks, etc.; location central, close to freight-houses; would make a fine manufacturing plant; as it is, a good warehouse for merchandising or storage business; will be sold for considerably less than its value if sold soon. Address
PEORIA TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA LANDS; DIFFERent prices; lowest figures; easy terms; maps, etc., furnished. J. JOHNSON JR., 76 La Salle-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SUBURBAN home on Q. or Northwestern, beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, every variety of fruit, new house, hardwood finish; new barn; half mile from station; on banks of Lake Michigan; a gem; full particulars or no attention. Address Box 30, Lake Side, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BARgains in choice California properties; best locations. H. J. BANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL RESIdence or 2-flat building about $6,000; must be in A1 location, West Side; will give as part payment clear lot at California-av. and Congress-st. for immediate sale. Address JAMES S. JACKSON,
388 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 OR 100 FT. CLEAR on line of S. S. elevated in exchange for equity in fine 3-story stone-front flat; bldg near 43d L station.
FRANCIS E. MORSE & CO.,
126 State-st., Room 601.

WANTED—STORE AND FLAT BUILDING north of 47th, east of State, $60,000 to $80,000; well rented and cheap for cash; 43d-st. preferred; give full description.
C. H. LEACH,
808 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN CHICAGO REAL estate; if you have something really good to bring it in; we have cash customers for bona fide bargains.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY, SO. SIDE; will pay cash, from $10,000 to $100,000, but must be bargains. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY $75,000 TO $100,000 RESIdence on North Side for customer who will give half cash and balance in Chicago real estate.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT FOR IMPROVED; will take suburban lots.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Blk.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR HOTEL OR EUropean hotel in exchange for suburban house and lot, $4,000. Address O 456, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 FT. OR MORE VACANT FOR RESidence; c. of Addison-av. and Sheffield-av. Address A 24, Tribune.

40 CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS TO EXCHANGE for merchandise. Address L A 24, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE, DREXEL-BLVD., Lwith good lot, $70,000; will take $50,000 good acres part pay, balance to suit.
E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

EXCHANGE—$39,000 VACANT SOUTH SIDE, clear; want business; will assume or pay cash.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT, NEW, STRICTLY MODern South Side corner residence; will take good farm or residence in small city; must be clear.
C. D. HOOKER, 126 Washington-st., Suite 61.

EXCHANGE—$2,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, jewelry, cigars, etc., for property within city limits; give full description. Address O 516, Tribune office.

EQUITY IN A FEW SUBURBAN LOTS TO EXchange for horses or furniture. Apply to
W. H. HUBBS, 3417 Indiana-av.

EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY BROWNSTONE front barn, North Side, $25,000; will take $10,000 farm part pay, bal. easy.
E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES MEADOW, SCOTT County, Ill., for good property.
160 acre farm, Crawford Co., Mich..... 3,500
160 acres pine, Clark Co., Wis..... 3,000
40 acres improved, Marion Co., Fla..... 3,000
100 acres improved, Madison Co., Mo..... 1,500
Clear; for Chicago equities. 1132 Stock Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 360 lots in the Columbia subdivision, 72 lots in Harman subd.; all clear and title perfect.
GREENEBAUM & SONS, Room 30 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR CHICAGO PROPerty—California fruit land adjoining town site; all clear, including perpetual water rights.
C. K. JOHNSON & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SALOON—SOUTH CLARK-ST.; average trade $110 a day; investigate; $6,000; want unincumbered. J. L. RAY, 115 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM OR SUBURBAN home, finest stock millinery, fancy goods, and fixtures in city; $4,000. Address O 564, Tribune.

WE HAVE EQUITIES IN FLATS AND RESIdences to exchange for vacant lots or sell on small payment; "want lots."
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
Estab. 1879. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

ABOUT $100,000 ALWAYS ON HAND TO LOAN at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate; building loans made.
LOBDELL, FARWELL, & CO., Owings Building.

ANY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND upward. Building loans made.
HOWARD & CO., 97 Washington-st.

ALL OR PART OF $100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY property; building loans made; lowest current rates. BECK & HERMANN, 115 Dearborn.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city impro

TIME TABLES.

STERN.
ntinued.

RTHWESTERN RAILWAY—
nd 308 Clark-st. Oakley-av.
er, Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ottnes.	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Sioux	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
e, San	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
	† 6:30 pm	† 8:15 am
Madi	† 6:30 pm	† 8:30 am
ng and	† 6:30 pm	† 8:00 am
	*10:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
Dakota	† 6:30 pm	† 8:15 am
	† 6:30 pm	† 8:30 am
Kan. &	†11:30 pm	† 8:00 am
minee	* 6:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
oward	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 am
enger	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 am
ander	* 3:00 pm	* 7:35 am
perior	† 3:00 pm	† 9:30 am
	* 3:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Leave. 12:00 p. m. *3:00 p. m. *11:15 p. m. Ar. *10:30 a. m. Daily. Ex. Mon. †Ex. Sat. 18an only

ALL THROUGH TRAINS
on, 12th st. and Park row.
n Depôts taken from 22d-st.,
ark Stations. Tickets at city
and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis	* 5:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
ecial	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
	† 8:30 am	† 5:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	† 7:35 am
	† 3:00 am	*12:20 am
	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
	*10:25 am	*10:25 am
Exp.	8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
	4:10 pm	*10:25 am

Daily.

	2:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
ux City	† 6:30 pm	† 6:50 am
	3:00 pm	*10:30 am
	5:00 pm	†10:30 am
	8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
	8:00 pm	† 7:30 am

Daily. Ex. Sunday.

	7:30 pm	† 7:30 pm
ns to Dubuque only.		

UTE, C., B. AND Q. RAIL
ickets at No. 211 Clark street
Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
	† 8:00 am	† 3:15 pm
	† 3:30 pm	† 3:15 pm
	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
	† 6:30 pm	† 9:25 am
	† 6:30 pm	† 6:32 pm
	† 6:10 pm	† 9:35 am
	† 6:30 pm	† 9:00 am
	* 9:35 pm	* 9:00 am
	*11:30 pm	*10:30 pm
	*11:30 pm	*10:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

Southern race.

Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
Ex	* 2:32 pm	* 6:45 pm
	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Bos.-Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:35 pm
Express Ex	*10:30pm	* 8:15 am
Express	* 3:00pm	†10:50 am
Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	† 7:15 am
	† 8:35 am	† 5:37 pm

Southern race. †Eastern race.

dison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
eoria Ex	† 1:00 pm	† 9:10 pm
xpress	† 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	† 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Express	† 5:45 pm	† 9:10 pm
	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
	* 9:30 pm	* 7:35 am
	* 9:30 pm	† 9:10 am
	† 8:30 am	† 8:45 am
	† 3:00 am	† 7:00 am

N.—UNION PASSENGER STA-
ween Madison and Adams-sts.
th Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ot Sunday		
press	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
ed. & Utah	† 11:30 pm	† 8:45 am
	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
	*11:00 pm	† 6:30 am
ia Bay Ex.	† 8:30 am	7:00 pm
a Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
ecom	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

ILLINOIS RAILROAD—
Auditorium Annex
Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sunday		
	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
ecial Limited	† 12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
ne Limited	† 4:30 pm	†10:15 am
nville	*10:59 pm	† 6:55 am

EASTERN.

TRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL
Albany railroads—"The Niagara
leave new Central Station on
Lake-st., foot Lake-st. and
ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
	6:50 am	6:35 pm
	8:15 am	6:50 pm
	9:05 am	4:30 pm
Special	*10:30 am	2:40 pm
	† 3:30 pm	9:00 pm
	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
	† 4:10 pm	†11:10 am
	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
	† 9:35 pm	† 7:10 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
	*11:30 pm	† 7:10 am
	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

Sunday.

ANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION
ison, Adams, Clarke, and Madison
Offices at Station, at 248 South
er Jackson, and at Auditorium

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	7:30 am	† 8:00 am
	8:30 am	† 8:00 am
	8:30 am	* 3:05 pm
	*11:00 am	* 6:00 pm
	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 pm
	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 pm
	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 pm

—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STA
ver, row, and 22d and 39th-sts
Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
es	9:00 am	5:30 pm
polis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
ves	5:30 pm	9:30 am
polis	5:30 pm	9:00 am
	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MODEROCIO LANDS IT.

GREEN MORRIS' FILLY CAPTURES THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

It Is the First of Washington Park's Stakes for 2-Year-Olds and Produces a Good Contest—The Favorite Left at the Post Through Van Kuren's Trick—King Charlie Wins at Long Odds—Cass, Adelante, and Demijo Take the Other Events.

Green B. Morris' Sir Modred—Preciosa filly Moderocio, in the first flight of the Chicago 3-year-olds since Hawthorne opened, but out of health for a spell and too hurriedly prepared for her last races at the Corrigan track, captured the Lakeside Stakes for 2-year-old fillies at Washington Park yesterday. The Lakeside was worth $4,720 to Moderocio's owner. The field was a good one of fourteen, with four grand lookers in the Keene filly Roundelay, Moderocio, Lady Diamond, and Elise. The Baldwin filly was the post favorite at 3½ to 1, backed from 8. There were stout

Third Day, June 26. Washington Park Meeting. Day Fine. Track Heavy.

0277. First race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, ¾ mile. Time, 1:20 Start fair. Post 5 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Charlie Cass—Balgal, owned by A. J. Black.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*306	Cass (3), 111			4½	3h	3h	2½	1½	1	Leigh	3-5	1-3	Out
*08	Lady Rose (3), 106			1	1½	1½	1½	2h	2	Thorpe	12	15	8-5
	Ten L See (4), 105			7	5	2½	2½	3h	3½	Blaylock	25	20	3
0208	Carmen (6), 119				3nk	5	5	5	4½	Cassin	5	8	1
0208	Ruby Payne (5), 119				2h	4h	4½	4	5	Julson	12	20	3

*Southern race.

0278. Second race, purse $1,000, maidens, 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. Time, 1:51½. Start fair. Post 4 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Hayden Edwards—Bandolina, owned by Hawthorne Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*318	Adelante (3), 105		2	5½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Washam	5	4	8-5
*315	La Gascon (3), 100		3	2	6	8½	8½	4	2½	Carr	6	8	3
0287	Idyle (3), 100		2	3	8	8h	4½	2½	3h	Isom	6	8	3
0188	Sister Anita (3), 100		2	2	3	3h	2½	3½	4h	A. Clayton	5	4	8-5
	Tattersall (3), 100		2	1	7	7½	6h	6½	5h	N. Hill	8	10	4
	Royal Prince (3), 105		2	1½	1h	2½	3h	5½	6½	Irving	7	4	8-5
0252	Bellguard (3), 100		2	4½	5h	5½	5h	7½	7½	C. Weber	10	15	6
	Donella (3), 100		2	2½	2½	4½	7½	8h	8	Graham	10	12	5
0245	Lawyer (4), 105		1	2½	3nk	6h	8h	7½	9	Leigh	10	15	6
	Cheval (3), 105		2	10	11	11	11	10½	10	Thorpe	10	30	10
	Antietam (4), 105		1	3½	4h	3½	2½	3h	11	Harsh	40	100	40

*Southern race.

0279. Third race, the Lakeside Stakes, $1,500 added, fillies, 2 years old, net value to winner $4,720, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:06. Start fair. Post 32 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Sir Modred—Preciosa, owned by G. B. Morris & Co.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0295	Moderocio, 115		6	9½	3h	2½	2½	1½	1	Leigh	3	1	8-5
*147	Rosita, 115		5	1h	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	E. Williams	8	12	4
0247	Kitty Scott, 115		3	3h	2½	3½	3½	3h	3½	J. Weber	4	6	2
0295	Sallie Woodford, 115		7	6	7	6½	6h	4½	4½	Thorpe	12	20	8
0236	Weola, 110		9	8½	4½	5½	7½	7½	5½	Garrison	20	40	15
*295	Volodora, 115		8	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	A. Clayton	10	10	4
0247	Sallie Woodford, 115		9	9	9	9	9	9	7½	Overton	6	6	2
0270	Kitty Clive, 118		3	4	5½	4½	4½	5½	8	Overton	6	6	2
0270	Clearwand, 118		2½	2½	1h	10	10	10	9	N. Hill	20	60	20
*180	Roundelay, 112				2nk	3h	3½	3h	10	Oral	5	4	8-5
0236	Elise, 115				10	11	11	11	11	Stoval	40	50	20
0236	Lady Diamond, 115				Left at the post.					Van Kuren	8	3	1

*Southern race. †Eastern race.

0280. Fourth race, $1,000 added, Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles. Time, 2:00. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won easily, second handily. Winner by King Gallop—Sister, owned by M. McGuire.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*346	King Charlie (3), 96		13	2h	12½	12	13	13	13	Cassin	40	60	12
0272	Patrick (6), 116		11	3nk	4½	2½	2½	2h	2h	Leigh	7-5	8-5	Out
0262	Wildwood (5), 96		9	1½	1h	4½	4½	3½	3h	Weber	6	10	4
	Wildwood (5), 118			8	8	7	6	5	4½	Miller	6-5	11-10	Out
0263	Peytonia (3), 100		12	7	5	5	7	6h	5	A. Clayton	15	12	3

*Southern race.

0281 Start good. Post 6 minutes. Won easily, second easily. Winner by Darebin—Gondola, owned by Charles Fleischmann & Son.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*346	Domingo (3), 111			1h	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	Thorpe	1	4-5	Out
0272	Ingomar (5), 122		5	2nk	3h	3h	2½	2½	2½	Simms	3-5	1-5	2-5
*300	Anna Mayer (3), 106			3h	4½	4½	4	4	3	Fairgood	6	8	3
0268	Jack Richelieu (5), 124			2½	2h	2h	5	5	4	Miller	12	20	4

*Southern race.

plays on Roundelay and Kitty Clive. Kitty Scott, backed by the public, did not suit Ed Corrigan. The filly looked like a pony among her company. The field was at the post over half an hour. Teral and Noble were the worst offenders in the breakaways. When at last the flag fell to a fair start Van Kuren pulled the favorite, Lady Diamond, up and she was left. Cowardly Overton, off poorly with Kitty Clive, steadied where he was. Rosita, Roundelay, Kitty Scott, and Weola were the leaders when the field was going, and swinging around the first turn Rosita and Kitty Scott had been joined by Moderocio, and were doing but little more than gallop, the two leaders going easiest.

As the field swung around the big bend and into the straight Rosita was a length in front of Moderocio, she nearly clear of Kitty Scott. Of the others only Sallie Woodford, Weola, and Lady McCann had a chance. Roundelay had been shut off and had gone to the outside.

How Moderocio Won the Stake.

Once straightened out well the three leaders fought it out and it was a severe drive home. Moderocio caught and headed Rosita at the stand's end, and the Morris filly won, all out, by half a length. Rosita clear of Lady McCann, who seemed to beat Kitty Scott a head, though the judges saw the Corrigan filly in third place. The Scoggan filly came home last and true from the stretch's head. Moderocio has shown less than her true form in Chicago. She is a big, slashing youngster, full of power and quality. She is a Haggin product, her mother being by Glenelg. She won one out of three starts in the early Southern races and three out of six at Hawthorne. Frank Leigh rode her well.

Green Morris won the same stake last season with Ellen.

The history of the Lakeside Stakes is tabled below:

Year.	Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.	Track.
1884	Wanda	107	Ellis	1:05	$3,480	Fr.
1885	France	107	R. Harris	1:06½	3,310	Va.
1886	Warr	110	Stoval	1:02¾	2,850	Fet
1887	Zuleika	110	Wendell	1:02¾	3,020	Fet
1888	Fr'ss Bowie	112	Wendell	1:02¾	3,265	Fet
1889	Daisy F	112	Barnes	1:01¾	3,020	Fet
1890	Philos	115	Overton	1:02¾	2,965	Q &
1891	Miss Knott	110	Britton	1:02¾	2,925	Fet
1892	Driver	115	D. Allen	1:01½	3,345	Yh
1893	Ellen	115	Noble	1:02	5,090	Fet
1894	Moderocio	115	Leigh	1:06	4,720	Hr

King Charlie Wins at a Long Price.

The surprise of the day turned up in the fourth race, a handicap at eight and a half furlongs for 3-year-olds and upwards. Barney Schreiber thought that his Californian wonder, Wildwood—a horse of moods, fancies, and nervous temperament—was a good thing. Pat Dunne had old Patrick in. He inclined toward Wildwood too. Class was in the Dunne eye. The public coincided with both and the betting was on the pair. Sister Mary's 3-year-old half brother, King Charlie, was in the race and drifted from 40 to 60 to 1 in the odds. On some slates at some stages he was 80. Young Cassin was up, and off in front he rated King Charlie along in front with good judgment. Going around the stretch turn Wildwood was done and Patrick chased the 3-year-old. But fit was to no purpose. He had a lot left and, coming on, won in a gallop by three lengths from Patrick. Pat Malloy Jr. beat Wildwood for third money.

The racing opened with a cheap race for 3-year-olds and upwards at three-quarters, with Cass a favorite at prohibitive odds. The favorite came through at the head of the stretch, after running third to Lady Rose and Ten L See, and won in a gallop by nearly two lengths, Lady Rose eight lengths before Ten I See.

A maiden 3-year-old race followed. The Kentucky colt Adelante, by Hayden Edwards—Bandoline, who, operated by keen Lee Christy, and who had run well at Latonia, was the heavily backed second choice, Theodore Winter's Royal Prince being the favorite. Donella and Royal Prince made the running to the turn to the three-quarters, where there was some fouling, and Adelante came through and taking the lead romped in a winner by two lengths from La Gascon, who beat her stable companion, Idyle, two lengths for the place. Nate Hill rode a horrible race on Tattersall, who, cut off on the first turn, showed much speed though the backstretch, but was taken behind any bunch of horses that was formed among the leaders from the half home.

The popular Western colors of Charles Fleischman & Son, men who have paid high prices for horses and seek glory rather than the cash of the turf, were borne to the front by Domingo in the last race, a three-quarters of a mile condition event. Domingo, on a track that gave him class, was backed down a point from evens, and after racing with Ingomar for a furlong left him and won easily by three lengths, Ingomar almost as far before Anna Mayer.

Wednesday's Washington Park Entries.

First race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, 1 mile 70 yards:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
*127	Marry B. M	90	0262	Vulture	110
0276	Brodhead	90		Leveller	114
0276	Hulbert	95	0219	Semper Lex	115
0250	E. H. Sherley	110			

*Southern race

Second race, purse $1,000, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, 5 furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
*326	Gargle	105	0122	Caleb	105
0116	Kittie B	105	(0258)	Felicia	118
0277	Martha Grimm	108	*314	Tough Timber	115
*326	Rasper	105	0270	Digger	115
	Regina	105	0273	Montre	118
0236	Oxaralie	105			

*Southern race.

Third race, $1,200 added, a free handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0116	Kittie B	96	0253	Hawthorne	115
*350	Volt	96	*204	Plutus	110
*350	Lehman	100			
0307	Prince Karl	103			

*Southern race.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upwards selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
101	Marcell	98		Gold Pen	101
	Two O'clock	98		Deceit	101
*350	Gallopin	98	0267	Kirkin	101
0293	Freddie L. T	93	0194	Asarin	104
0249	Lulu T	94	*78	Beverly	106
0264	Tartarian	99	(0251)	Zoolein	106

*Southern race.

Fifth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds, allowances, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0265	Flora Thornton	107	0265	Senator Irby	113
*328	Sigurd	107	(0255)	Cash Day	112
*(305)	Minnie Baxter	107	*305	Pat	112
*350	Lehman	112			

*Southern race.

Sixth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
*(339)	Ross	93	(0277)	Cassan	104
(0249)	Amelia May	93	*352	Helen N	104
	Princess Himyar	93	(348)	Say On	106
0264	Mother of Pearl	99	0276	Somersault	106

Third Day, June 26. Washington Park Meeting. Day Fine. Track Heavy.

0277. First race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, ¾ mile. Time, 1:20 Start fair. Post 5 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Charlie Cass—Balgal, owned by A. J. Black.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*306	Cass (3), 111			4½	3h	3h	2½	1½	1	Leigh	3-5	1-3	Out
*08	Lady Rose (3), 106			1	1½	1½	1½	2h	2	Thorpe	12	15	8-5
	Ten L See (4), 105			7	5	2½	2½	3h	3½	Blaylock	25	20	3
0208	Carmen (6), 119			3nk	5	5	5	4½		Cassin	5	8	1
0208	Ruby Payne (5), 119			2h	4h	4½	4½	5		Julson	12	20	3

*Southern race.

0278. Second race, purse $1,000, maidens, 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. Time, 1:51½. Start fair. Post 4 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Hayden Edwards—Bandolina, owned by Hawthorne Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*318	Adelante (3), 105		2	5½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Washam	5	4	8-5
*315	La Gascon (3), 100		3	2	6	8½	8½	4	2½	Carr	6	8	3
0287	Idyle (3), 100		2	3	8	8h	4½	2½	3h	Isom	6	8	3
0188	Sister Anita (3), 100		2	2	3	3h	2½	3½	4h	A. Clayton	5	4	8-5
	Tattersall (3), 100		2	1	7	7½	6h	6½	5h	N. Hill	8	10	4
	Royal Prince (3), 105		2	1½	1h	2½	3h	5½	6½	Irving	7	4	8-5
0252	Bellguard (3), 100		2	4½	5h	5½	5h	7½	7½	C. Weber	10	15	6
	Donella (3), 100		2	2½	2½	4½	7½	8h	8	Graham	10	12	5
0245	Lawyer (4), 105		1	2½	3nk	6h	8h	7½	9	Leigh	10	15	6
	Cheval (3), 105		2	10	11	11	11	10½	10	Thorpe	10	30	10
	Antietam (4), 105		1	3½	4h	3½	2½	3h	11	Harsh	40	100	40

*Southern race.

0279. Third race, the Lakeside Stakes, $1,500 added, fillies, 2 years old, net value to winner $4,720, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:06. Start fair. Post 32 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Sir Modred—Preciosa, owned by G. B. Morris & Co.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0295	Moderocio, 115		6	9½	3h	2½	2½	1½	1	Leigh	3	1	8-5
*147	Rosita, 115		5	1h	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	E. Williams	8	12	4
0247	Kitty Scott, 115		3	3h	2½	3½	3½	3h	3½	J. Weber	4	6	2
0295	Sallie Woodford, 115		7	6	7	6½	6h	4½	4½	Thorpe	12	20	8
0236	Weola, 110		9	8½	4½	5½	7½	7½	5½	Garrison	20	40	15
*295	Volodora, 115		8	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	A. Clayton	10	10	4
0247	Sallie Woodford, 115		9	9	9	9	9	9	7½	Overton	6	6	2
0270	Kitty Clive, 118		3	4	5½	4½	4½	5½	8	Overton	6	6	2
0270	Clearwand, 118		2½	2½	1h	10	10	10	9	N. Hill	20	60	20
*180	Roundelay, 112				2nk	3h	3½	3h	10	Oral	5	4	8-5
0236	Elise, 115				10	11	11	11	11	Stoval	40	50	20
0236	Lady Diamond, 115				Left at the post.					Van Kuren	8	3	1

*Southern race. †Eastern race.

0280. Fourth race, $1,000 added, Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles. Time, 2:00. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won easily, second handily. Winner by King Gallop—Sister, owned by M. McGuire.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	BETTING Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*346	King Charlie (3), 96		13	2h	12½	12	13	13	13	Cassin	40	60	12
0272	Patrick (6), 116		11	3nk	4½	2½	2½	2h	2h	Leigh	7-5	8-5	Out
0262	Wildwood (5), 96		9	1½	1h	4½	4½	3½	3h	Weber	6	10	4
	Wildwood (5), 118			8	8	7	6	5	4½	Miller	6-5	11-10	Out
0263	Peytonia (3), 100		12	7	5	5	7	6h	5	A. Clayton	15	12	3

*Southern race. †Eastern race.

0281 First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added. Futurity course. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
	Lampl'er, 5, 114	5	5	5½	2h	1½	Dogge't.	
205	My M'a'h, 5, 114	1	1h	1h	3½	2½	Griffin.	
92	Kingston, 5, 104	4	4	3h	1½	3h	Simms.	
118	Ajax, 4, 112	3	3½	5	5	4½	Miller.	
205	Nick, 4, 112	2	2h	4	4	5	Bullard.	
184	Lustre, 4, 107	6	6	2h	6	6	S'del'er.	

Start fair. Won handily.

Scratched—Wah Jim, 115 pounds; Potentate, 114; Emin Bey, 112; Ed Kearney, 111; Yemen, 111; La Misere, 106; Hurlingham, 106; Kentigerna, 101.

Betting—Lampl'ighter, 2; My M'a'h, 3; Kingston and Kingston, 6 each; Lustre and Ajax, 15 each; Nick, 60.

225. Second race, the Swift Stakes, 3-year-olds, $250 each, guaranteed value of stakes, $1,500, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs. Time, 1:26 4-5.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jocks.
162	Discount, 107	4	1h	1½	1½	1½	Simms.
132	Potentate, 107	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	Brooks.
148	Sensation, 104	6	6	4	4	3h	Penn.
(143)	St. Maxim, 110	2	7	6	6	4	Perkins.
	Bandit, 107	13	11	7	5	5	Littlefield.
(169)	Our Jack, 112	1	3h	3h	3h	6	Lambly.
(173)	The Judge, 107	9	5	5	7	7	Griffin.
132	Figaro, 110	10	10	10	8	8	Bullman.
194	Longdale, 115	10	10	10	10	9	Lambly.
(210)	Will Fonso, 115	6	9	9	9	10	Blake.
	Hyderabad, 102	11	12	12	12	11	Thomps'n
214	Stonenellie, 110	8	11	11	11	12	J. Regan.
126	Kentigerna, 110	12	13	13	13	13	Doggett.
	Dauntless, 107	14	14	14	14	14	M'D'n't'n

Start fair. Won easily.

Added starters—Peter the Great, 112 pounds; Dauntless, 107.

Scratched—Lazzarone, 120 pounds; Armitage and St. Julian, 112 each; Prig, 110; Peter the Great, 112; Factotum and Rolla, 107 each.

Betting—Discount, 2; Potentate and Hyderabad, 8 each; Sensation, 10; Bandit, 15; Our Jack, 20; Longdale and Bandit, 25 each; St. Maxim, 20; Figaro, 30; Will Fonso and the Judge, 40 each; Dauntless, 100; Stonenellie, 300.

226. Third race, 2-year-old fillies, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, five furlongs. Time, 1:03 3-5.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.
(149)	Sabilla, 125	3	3h	3h	3h	1½	Hamilton.
208	Euranis, 118	6	6	6	5	3h	Lambly.
	Lux, 115	5	5	5	6	3h	Regan.
168	Bombazette, 118	2	2h	2h	2h	4	Penn.
148	Applejack, 118	1	1h	1h	1h	5	Griffin.
200	St. Pauline, 115	6	1h	2h	2h	6	Griffin.
182	Monotony, 115	7	7	7	7	7	Littlefield.
180	Emma, 115	9	8	8	8	8	Garrigan.
	Tree Top, 115	10	9	9	9	9	Dorsey.
180	Seedless, 115	1	bolted.				Doggett.

Start fair. Won easily.

Betting—Sabilla, 6 to 1; Euranis, 7; Lux, 10; Applause, 8 to 5; Swallow, 8; St. Pauline, 15; Bombazette, 25; Monotony, 30; Tree Top, 100; Emma, 200; Lowlander, 300; Reckless, 300.

227. Fourth race, the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, $25 each, $2,000 added, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 mile. Time, 1:41.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	M.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
202	Don Alfonzo, 122	5	5	5	4	1h	1h	Simms.
215	Herald (4), 102	1	1	1h	1h	2h	2½	Griffin.
207	Geo. Beck (3), 93	3	2	2½	2½	1h	3h	Perkins.
147	Kildeer (6), 130	2	3	3h	3h	4	4	Ballard.

Start good. Won driving.

Betting—Sport, 1 to 2; Herald, 16 to 5; George Beck, 12; Kildeer, 20.

228. Sixth race, Hurdle Handicap, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, five hurdles, 1¾ miles. Time, 3:03 3-5.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	M.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
217	St. John (a), 150	8

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

COL. J. J. BRINKERHOFF RESIGNS AS STATE ACTUARY.

Politics the Cause of His Withdrawal—Superintendent of Insurance Durfee Will Not Name a Successor—W. J. Landers Takes Pacific Coast Business of the Guardian—The Niagara and Caledonian Agreement Finally Canceled—Suits Filed Against Ten Philadelphia Companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Col. J. J. Brinkerhoff, who has been actuary of the insurance department since its establishment by the last Legislature, today tendered his resignation to take effect July 1. Col. Brinkerhoff is a Republican and was appointed by Insurance Superintendent Durfee on account of his long experience as chief of the Insurance Department of the Auditor's office. Col. Brinkerhoff in his letter of resignation says:

At the time of my appointment as actuary of your department it was understood that political considerations would preclude my continuance in that position during your entire term of office. The date then mentioned in connection with my appointment being July 1. I have the honor to herewith tender my resignation as actuary of the department to take effect the date above mentioned.

Col. Brinkerhoff extends thanks for the uniform kindness and consideration shown him. Mr. Durfee, in accepting the resignation, expresses his regret at the severance of Col. Brinkerhoff's active relations with the insurance department. He concludes:

I wish to say I am personally under deep obligations to you for your uniform kindness and courtesy to myself and the employes of this office, and I recognize that whatever merit the twenty-sixth annual insurance report has (being the first annual report of the insurance department as now organized) is largely due to yourself. It will afford me much pleasure to be able to avail myself of your services in the future as consulting actuary of this department whenever occasion may arise if I may be privileged to do so.

Mr. Durfee will not appoint a successor to Col. Brinkerhoff, but the appointment of a chief clerk will be announced within a few days.

CHANGES IN COAST AGENCIES.

W. J. Landers of the Guardian Takes the Business of the Lion and Imperial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—[Special.]—Articles were filed at the Insurance Commissioner's office today whereby William J. Landers, manager in this city of the Guardian and the Sun, becomes coast manager of the Lion and the Imperial in place of William Sexton, who has held the position for many years. The changes are said to have grown out of a new deal arranged by the Guardian people. The Guardian's business east of this coast has been reinsured. Its Pacific coast business is to be carried on until the outstanding policies expire and then they will be canceled or continued in some of the other companies.

Thomas C. Hindman, General Agent of the Pacific coast for the Columbian Fire, has issued a call for a meeting of stockholders to take steps for the arraignment of the parties held responsible for the wreck of the institution and to recover funds embezzled and otherwise misappropriated. Hindman says he has recently obtained evidence of flagrant corruption in the management of this company, practiced since as well as before its assignment. In reply to these charges in the East Assignee L. H. Sullivan is quoted in a dispatch as saying if Hindman knew of any specific acts of corruption he ought to make specific charges. He declares the only trouble is that he refused to give Hindman $2,000 with which to come out to this coast and settle certain claims. He says his books will show he has managed the trust properly.

CONTRACT BROUGHT TO AN END.

Niagara and Caledonian Sign the Agreement—Caledonian's New Officers.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The agreement for canceling the Niagara-Caledonian contract was signed at a late hour last evening and the staff of the Caledonian announced with the exception of one of the special Western men. Charles H. Post, the United States manager, will be assisted by N. A. McNeil and James T. Howes. Other members of the combination who have gone with the Caledonian are Byron G. Stark, Manager Western Department; George W. Dewey, formerly General Agent Southern Department, now to be in charge of that department in New York; William Ellsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the City Department of the two companies, will be Secretary of the Caledonian, assisted by John Nicholls; R. C. Christopher will be General Agent for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia; Judson C. Nichols will be special agent for New York State; W. H. Steele for Wisconsin and Minnesota; Otto Schupp for Michigan; and M. E. Lease for Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. The Caledonian has issued a circular to its agents informing them of the terms of the separation of the companies. General Manager Deuchar is pleased with the new staff and says the company will have fewer men with larger fields. The Niagara and Caledonian jointly owned a controlling interest in the stock of the Minnesota Insurance company. This stock is still in the possession of the two companies, although steps have been taken to place the stock in either the Niagara or Caledonian's possession. An amicable agreement upon the matter is expected to be reached this week. The Niagara has not considered the reopening of a Western department, and there is no prospect of its doing so for several months, if it does at all.

TRIES TO RECOVER INSURANCE.

Marcos Morales Brings Action Against Ten Fire Companies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26.—[Special.]—Ten actions were begun in the Common Pleas Court today by Marcos Morales against as many insurance companies to recover various amounts on policies of insurance on the plaintiff's stock of cigars and tobacco, furniture, and fixtures in his cigar factory at No. 513 Pine street damaged by fire Nov. 15, 1893. Mr. Morales says although he has complied with all the requirements of the policies the amounts have not been paid. The companies with the sums claimed are: Insurance Company of North America, $2,000; Ætna, $2,000; Firemen's of Newark, N. J., $2,000; Manufacturers' and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $2,000; Spring Garden, $2,253.57; Girard, $2,000; German, $1,000; United Firemen's, $2,500; Lumbermen's, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500. The aggregate amount is $20,573.57.

SAY THE "SUN" WASN'T IN IT.

Straight & Lyman Declare It Was Not Involved in the Armour Loss.

The following communication has been received from Straight & Lyman:

We notice that in your insurance column you publish a dispatch from New York in which is the statement that J. J. Purcell, Secretary of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was to leave New York for Chicago to represent his company in the adjustment of the losses in the recent Armour fire. As the Sun Insurance Office did not have a dollar involved in that fire we are at a loss to know where such information originated. In this connection allow us to say that we regret to see the evident attempt in some quarters to magnify losses which occur in the Stock-Yard district and to create distrust among insurance companies as to the possibility of making any money there. Even some insurance agents, it seems to us, are doing much to drive the great packing industry away from Chicago, rather than by helpful advice aiding their promoters in making this class of hazard safe and profitable to their companies.

We have written continuously at the Stock-Yards for the Sun Insurance Office of London since they opened business in the West in the year 1882, and we have just made up a careful review of the business and find the percentage of losses to premiums averages but 36 per cent for the entire period.

ABOUT THE LIGHTNING HAZARD.

No Buildings Suffer That Do Not Have Lightning Clause in Insurance Policy.

Lightning losses during the late heated term were as plenty as blackberries, and it is one of the strange things which cannot be explained by *Once in Awhile* that the electric fluid never strikes a building the policy on which does not contain a lightning clause. Another manager would like to know whether there is any foundation for the old adage that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. He has just settled his second loss on a house in a West Side suburb within thirty days.

Claims to Have Seen Dr. Fraker.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., June 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—Much interest is taken here in the Dr. G. W. Fraker case. He is the man who carried insurance to the amount of $60,000 and was alleged to have been drowned in the Missouri River last July. A man and woman are here who will, it is said, testify they saw and talked with the doctor in Chicago a few days after the reported drowning. The man says he knew the doctor well, having been one of his patients. He says the doctor had shaved his beard. Before parting he said to this man: "I got into a little trouble down at Excelsior Springs, and you ask as a brother in the same order never to tell any one that you saw me here." The man promised, but says he no longer feels he should keep his pledge. One of the city officials here says he has seen a letter, not a very old one, signed by Dr. G. W. Fraker. The letter, he claims, was written since the alleged drowning of the doctor.

Gov. Hogg Has Not Asked for Conference.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The National Board of Fire Underwriters has not received any communication from Gov. Hogg of Texas requesting a conference upon Texas coinsurance. The Governor and his Texas friends with him are busy sightseeing here and it is doubtful if they find time to talk with the underwriters.

General Insurance Notes.

A new series of reports of sprinkled risks has been issued by the local board to its members. There are 300 such risks in Chicago at present.

A prominent local merchant who is obliged to "piece out" his insurance lines says in view of the character of indemnity furnished by many of the American Lloyds institutions he has taken $50,000 in the English Lloyds.

The Finance committee of the Board of Underwriters met yesterday and selected Judge Davis as Chairman. The committee provided for continuing the force of employés of the old board under the new arrangement.

It is expected the New England Exchange will adopt the modified form of mechanics and vacancy permit recommended by the Mutual Union, which proposes to give thirty days at any time during the life of the policy. The uniformity of the permit will thus be restored.

According to a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, rendered Saturday, a dwelling-house is not a hotel and an insurance policy placed upon a dwelling-house will not be enforceable against the insurance company after a fire in case it should appear that the building was really a hotel.

The prospect of an appointment being made at an early date by the North British and Mercantile is discussed with much interest on the street. Many think J. H. Griffiths of Milwaukee, the resident secretary of the company at that city, will be selected as department manager. The presence of Mr. Griffiths in the city Monday may have had something to do with bringing out this expression.

LUMBER MILLS BURN IN ONTARIO.

Big Plant at Chaudiere Falls Destroyed—Schoolhouse Struck by Lightning.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 26.—Booth's lumber mill at Chaudiere Falls burned today. Loss, $250,000.

WABASH, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—McCord & Co.'s handle works at La Fontaine, ten miles south of this city, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. No one knows how the flames originated, as the building was ablaze when the fire was discovered. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $4,000, divided equally among the National of Hartford, Lancashire of England, Niagara of New York, and Phenix of Brooklyn.

MANVILLE, Wyo., June 26.—[Special.]—Lightning struck the West Side school building today and it was burned to the ground. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

WHERE TO PUT THE GROUP "AMERICA."

West Park Board Will Decide Upon a Location at Once.

Ald. Madden notified the West Park Board yesterday to advise him of the proposed disposition of the group of statuary, "America," which was presented to the board by Sir Henry Wood for erection in one of the parks on the West Side. The Commissioners will lose no more time in deciding upon the location, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Ald. Madden to that effect. A resolution introduced by Commissioner Weeks instructing the Chief Engineer to draft specifications and receive estimates for the improvement of Douglas boulevard by means of a macadam driveway from Douglas to Garfield Park was passed. The engineer also received instructions to take bids for all the contract work contemplated or provided for in what is known as the Douglas boulevard special assessment, on which the contracts have not been let heretofore. A resolution to compel the Northwestern to reestablish its gates on Washington boulevard and Rockwell street and at other points where needed was adopted.

GEORGE M'DONALD WILL GET NO STAY.

Justice Harlan Refuses an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

George M. McDonald, President of the Guarantee Investment company, under sentence in the United States District Court for using the mails for lottery purposes, has failed to obtain a supersedeas from the United States Supreme Court. Judge Groscup's sentence of eleven months' imprisonment was sustained in a decision rendered by the United States Court of Appeals nearly a month ago and Attorney W. H. Barnum went to Washington and applied to Justice Harlan for a stay of proceedings and an appeal from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. Yesterday he returned to Chicago unsuccessful. McDonald is still out on bail and will remain at liberty until thirty days have elapsed.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

1.00 silks for 30c.
1.25 silks for 49c.
2.00 silks for 78c.
2.50 silks for 98c.
7.50 silks for 1.50
Washable silks.
Silks for dresses.
Silks for waists.
Evening silks.
Novelty silks.
Cheney silks ½.
All kinds of silks.
Silks for ⅓ price.
Silks for ¼ price.
Silks for 1-5 price.
Silks as never before.

Cheney Silks for Half.

A sensation in silk selling—an "August clearing sale" in June.

The Mandel method recognizes no half-way measures—no antiquated trade traditions. The edict has gone forth—the silk stock must be reduced half—*instanter*—and *every yard* in this grand gathering has been sentenced for slaughter—every yard has changed price—*now* instead of August. If you've a present or prospective silk need, supply it *now*, while Chicago's choicest collection has been reduced to a price-point *never* before reached—thus:

Cheney Bros.' celebrated printed pongee silks—ten choice colorings—you know the quality and the usual price— now, instead of August, 30c

Cheney Bros.' best quality printed silks—a grand array of the season's colors and combinations—just half the regular—now, instead of August, 50c

A charming collection of fine printed warp suraline glace—Bayadere stripe taffetas—and new Pekin stripe satins—sold all season at from $1.00 to $1.25— now, instead of August, 49c

Great groups of the prettiest changeable figured peau de soie—illume in granite effects—Bayadere stripe princess glace—and taffeta faconia in brilliant shot effects—sold nowhere under $1.50 and $2.00— now, instead of August, 78c

A matchless lot of printed warp chene taffetas—the new delicate shadings—and broche silks in neat effects—yesterday they were $2.00 and $2.50— now, instead of August, 98c

An unrivaled showing of high-class Paris novelties, made for the finest trade—a magnificent collection of designs and colorings—formerly $3.00 to $7.50— now, instead of August, 1.50

There are hundreds of other lots of high-class silks reduced so much below the lowest regular asking price as to seem incredible, were not the Mandel record of performed promises and correct trade principles behind them.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Clearing Sale of waists, wrappers, and cotton undergarments.—Fourth floor overstocks causing prices to drop to the half-way point, in many instances. Regular prices getting to be a thing of the past. Great chance to buy—to save. See:

Muslin underwear—45c drawers—wide ruffle, edged with lace and tucks—down to 25c
65c drawers—with needlework emb'd'y—cluster tucking—down to 39c
75c night dresser—cluster tucked yoke—ruffled neck, front sleeves—marked to 42c
$1.00 walking skirts—with wide flounce—edged with torchon lace and tucks—down to 50c
$1.25 night dresses—best muslin—deep collar—trimmed with emb'd'y tucks—down to 75c
$1.25 long chemise—cambric with lace yoke and trimmed skirt—marked down to 50c
Corset covers—slightly soiled—trimmed with lace, tucks, and emb'd'y—all styles—down to 50c
Wash wrappers—light and dark grounds—fancy stripes—marked down from $1.25 to 75c
Percale morning wrappers—ruffled yoke—full skirts—all colors—usual price $1.50—at 98c
Fine morning wrappers—all colors, stripes, dots, etc.—marked down from $4.00 to 2.25
Silk waists—China silk—lace trimmed yoke, collar, and sleeves—were $3.98—at 1.75
Ladies' London shirts—$2.50 imported waists—soft fronts—standing and turnover collars 1.50
$2.50 Scotch cheviot and imported percale waists—laundered collar and cuffs 1.25
$1.75 waists—soft fronts and stiff bosoms—standing and turnover collars 98c

Strong statements for a house that performs its every promise.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

The June Lace Sale comes to an end this week. And for to-day (Wednesday only) we offer:

Usual 19c, 25c, and 35c hand-made net top Laces and Insertions for 10c
Usual 45c, 65c, and 75c hand-made net top Laces and Insertions for 19c
Usual 95c, $1.25, $1.45, and $1.95 hand-made 5, 7, and 9 inch Laces and Insertions, solid and net tops, for 39c
Usual $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, and $5.50 hand-made 8, 10, and 12 inch Laces, solid and net tops, for 69c

To-day (Wednesday) only.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

The June Clearing Sale of Printed Silks comes to an end this week. And for to-day (Wednesday only) we offer:

Printed Jap Silks, Printed China Silks, Printed India Silks, Printed Punjum Silks—in 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 color printings, on black, navy, red, brown & light grounds—regular price 75c, 85c, and $1—to-day, Wednesday 35c

Jap Crepe Silks, Printed Jap Silks, Printed China Silks, Printed India Silks—that were 39c—to-day, Wednesday, 15c

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

KINO
CORDIAL cures internal inflammation and all unnatural discharges. For disorders of the Bowels and Stomach the best and most agreeable remedy. Price 50 cts.
BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists, State and Madison-sts.

Do as others do

The cooks who now use lard are few,
Old methods must give way to new,
and you should do as others do—

Use Cottolene

Join the procession. Order TODAY
Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails by all grocers.
Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

NO OTHER SOAP DOES ITS WORK SO WELL AS SANTA CLAUS SOAP

ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Last Week of Our Greatest June Clearing Sale.

At 10 O'Clock This Morning — At 10 O'Clock This Morning

We will place on sale in our Suit Department, third floor,

200 Ladies' Duck Suits,

Tuxedo Style, genuine duck, stripes and checks, with light and dark grounds, the original value of each suit being $7.50. This is one of the choicest of seasonable bargains offered this year, and at our price the entire lot should be disposed of in an hour, for we offer them at 10 o'clock, each suit

$3.75 $3.75 $3.75 $3.75

200 Tuxedo Duck Suits At Just Half Price.

In the Same Department

Is a special bargain, exceptionally desirable, in the way of an assortment of Tuxedo Suits, in Galatea Cloth, dots and stripes, in varied assortment of colors, mostly small sizes. These are a good value at $2.50, but we wish to close them out before inventory. We should succeed at $1.50

Ladies' Vests.

About 200 in number, single breasted, of fine wool fabric, black and white, gray and white, and brown and white, pin-head checks, sold heretofore for $2.50 each, will go at this sale at $1.50

Kid Glove Sale.

75 cents for Gloves Valued at $1.50 and $1.75.

Exhaustless assortment of colors and sizes in Glace and Suede, Mousquetaire, Foster Lacing, Kid Gloves, 7 hooks. There's no such bargain "on dit" elsewhere—indeed, there are none to compare with us on this bargain. Do not fail to visit this department in the corner store. The gloves are actually worth $1.50 and $1.75 a pair, but you'll certainly relieve us of the entire stock at

75c—PER PAIR—75c

And while we're about it we'll give you the choice of our 50c and 75c stock of LADIES' BLACK SILK MITTS for 25c and 50c.

Special—Ladies' Silk Waists.

We've about 500 Ladies Silk Waists—in navy and black—with white polka dots or white stripes—ought to sell at $4.50—we'll close the lot out this week at $1.95

China Silk Waists.

A beautiful assortment—stylish—decidedly "chic"—in black, cardinal, and red—also a line of beautiful plaids included—and a reasonable value at $6.00—your choice this week for $2.45

Habutai Silk Waists.

These are really exquisite goods—with crush collar, belt, and cuffs—in the most recent patterns—will wash—just as comfortable and cool as they look and nearly twice the value of our clearing sale price, which is only $4.95

And while we're about it we offer a line of TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS—about 250 in number—worth much more money—at $4.50

Two Grand Special Offers in Wash Waists.

FIRST AT $1.00 Each.
Almost an endless quantity and variety of shades in STRIPED PERCALE WASH WAISTS—neat—durable—well made—worth easily $1.50 each—this week we ought to close out the lot at the price offered.

SECOND AT $1.50 Each.
About 500 PLAIN COLORED CHAMBRAYS—with yoke backs—laundered collars and cuffs.
Over 1,000 PERCALES—in stripes, checks, and fancy figures—laundered collars and cuffs.
About 250 WHITE VASSAR WAISTS—laundered collars and cuffs—with soft fronts.
You know they're worth much more money.

Millinery Department.

See them in our State-st. window—SAILOR HATS for $1.00 each—latest blocks—*White Milan Traffords*—*Mixed Straw Leewards*—*White Fancy Suburban*—our $2.85 *Leghorns*—all going this final June week for—each $1.00

Ladies' Underwear Dept. (First Floor.)

Here we offer a few choice bargains, the reduction in price being strong enough to induce sales.

Hosiery—
100 dozen Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, *Paris Colors*, reduced from 50c to 35c
100 doz. Fast Black and Fancy Colored Cotton Hose, value up to 50c, but now offered for 25c
Another invoice of those 3-in-a-box and 3 pairs for $1.00 *Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose*—quality nearly equal to our half-dollar grade—we sell them only by the box—3 pairs in a box—for $1.00

Swiss Ribbed Vests,
With lace shoulder straps, silk tape, worth 40c, now offered for 25c
A few still left of those $1.00 grade pure Silk Vests. Hadn't you better secure one at once when we offer them at 50c

Equestrienne Tights—
Ecru Lisle 50c
Silk and Lisle, open and closed, black and fast dye, each $1.50

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111—State Street—111

Cheney Bros.' $1.00 Printed Silks

At 35c, 55c, 45c AND 65c.

Quite a few people were interested in Cheney Silks at one dollar per yard, but when we cut the price last Monday to half, less than half, and but a little over half for the very finest and newest styles, everybody became interested, and that's why we are having such crowds on Printed Silks this week. See them today in both show windows.

We are selling also this week 25,000 pieces fine pure Silk Ribbons at ⅓ price.
A very choice lot of Silk Waists and Suits at about half price.
A lot of Pure Silk Grenadines at 48c and 58c, worth $1.00 and $1.25.
A large lot of Fancy Novelty Silks at 50c and 82½c, worth $1.00 and $1.50.
An exceptionally choice lot of Wash Silks at 35c, worth 60c.
A choice lot of Bourdonne Lace and Ribbon Capes at $2.98, worth $10.00.
A lot of Pure Silk Windsor Ties at 10c, 15c, and 25c, worth double.
A lot of Fine Silk Parasols at much less than cost to make.

The Chicago Tribune ALWAYS HAS THE BEST Sporting News.

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